BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,..........$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1860. NO. 39.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—38-6m.

DR. GROVER COE
MAY BE CONSULTED personally or by letter, at his office, corner Market & Second sts.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Medical Electricity applied.
May 2d, 1860. 36-4w*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN McLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PATENT MEDICINES, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c., always on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
Feb. 16. W. H. LIPPITT, Druggis & Chemist.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th,* 1859.

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.

Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

FEVER AND AGUE,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation.* Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-laweow—19-eowly

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

WM. CARTER, S. S. CARTER,
DAVID N. CARTER, JOHN Q. A. CARTER.
UNITED WE STAND!
WM. CARTER & SONS
HAVE ESTABLISHED the first permanent BOOT AND SHOE, SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY in Chatham County, for wholesale, where may be had at short notice, at any time, a full assortment of the above named articles, all of which are principally made of their own make of Leather, and of Southern hides. We hope this will have unlimited attention from all who are down against the Harper's Ferry affair. Nothing shall be lacking on our part to please.
Our NEGRO BROGANS are unsurpassed in North Carolina, and as we make the Leather, we can sell on terms to compare with any.
All orders from a distance shall have due attention. All kinds of county produce, raw Hides, Tallow, &c., taken in exchange at cash prices.
Messrs. T. C. & B. G. WORTH, sole agents at Wilmington, N. C., and G. W. WILLIAMS & CO., at Fayetteville, N. C., for the sale of our *Negro Brogans, &c.*
Address, WM. CARTER & SONS,
Goldston, N. C.
March 22, 1860. 168-1w—30-3m*

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y

For Sale and to Let.

NOTICE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
BY VIRTUE of authority in the last Will and Testament of Charles Henry, deceased, will be exposed to sale at Lillington, on Saturday, the 16th day of June next, on six months credit, the real estate of said deceased in North Carolina, except the Dower of his widow, lying on Colley and Lyon, containing in the whole about 3,400 acres. Bond and approved sureties required.
P. MURPHY, Administrator,
April 28, 1860 With the Will Annexed.

Also, at the same place and upon the same terms, on the 25th of May next, without incumbrance of Dower, the lots at Lillington with the fixtures and appurtenances owned in common between the undersigned and said deceased, valuable as a stand for a Store, Distilleries, &c.
G. F. WALKER.
P. MURPHY, Adm'r, C. T. A.
April 28th, 1860 36-ts

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of Timothy Newkirk, dec'd, on six months credit, by virtue of powers under the last Will and Testament of said deceased, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next, the following lands, viz:
1. A tract of 631 acres, known as the first purchase of the Wells Lands, adjoining the lands of Timothy Newkirk, Jr., Elizabeth Wells, Wm. B. Wells, Levi Moore, and Wilkins's lands, and on both sides of North Branch.
2. One tract of 129 acres, known as Lot No. 4 in the partition of the Wm. Stallings Land, on Gum Branch, adjoining the lands of Jacob Wells, Sr., J. K. Groves, and others.
Bond and approved sureties required.
JNO. D. POWERS, } Executors.
H. F. MURPHY, }
April 26, 1860—35-ts.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land:
Twelve Hundred Acres immediately on the White Lake, in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown, and two miles and a half from the Little Sugar Loaf, on the Cape Fear River. This land is as good for farming as any in this county, there being six or seven hundred acres of good SWAMP, the most of which is drained, fifty acres under cultivation that will produce from forty to fifty bushels per acre. There are Houses on this tract and two tasks of Turpentine Boxes. Also, 150 acres adjoining the Lands of Daniel Johnson and Wm. Bordeaux. Also, 200 acres adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres adjoining Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 adjoining John Cain,—the last mentioned lands are well timbered.
April 13, 1860.—34-3m R. P. MELVIN.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will go to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

Rewards.

$1,000 REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine in any Jail so that I get them, my two negroes, SUT & LEWIS, who ran away in 1859, from Clark & Smith, near Georgetown, S. C., or $500 for either. SUT is about 27 years old, more than 6 feet high—very black and very likely, and will weigh about 180 pounds. LEWIS is just such another negro as Sut, except that he is not so black, and has lost a part of the forefinger of his left hand by a Straw-Cutter.
☞ This offer good until the 1st day of September, 1860.
HENRY S. CLARK,
of Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C.
Feb. 27, 1860. 27-6m*

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. JAMES P. MOORE.
January 12th, 1860. 20-tf.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the night of the 27th inst., a negro man named GREEN, aged about 40 years, tolerably bright complected, coarse, harsh looking skin, bushy head of hair, had whiskers when he left, weighs about 160 pounds, is close built, broad across the shoulders, quick step, and quick spoken when spoken to, and has a small naked spot on the top of his head.
I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.
It is supposed that he went off with his young master, a boy of about eighteen years of age.
Address me at Earpsboro', Wake County, N. C.
Dec. 29, 1859. [19-tf] HENDERSON HOCUT.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1860.
Maurice Wise,
vs. } O. B.
Joseph Rose and James Crawford.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Crawford, the defendant, resides beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, in said State, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's bill or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.
Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, at Clinton, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1860.
P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
May 17, 1860. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 38-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1860.
J. R. Beaman, Adm'r of
Joseph J. Cole, J. B. Cox, Sr., and others,
vs. } O. B.
J. B. and M. W. Cox, Ex'rs of Moses Cox, dec'd, and others.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses C. Pemberton, James T. Pemberton, Susan Ann Pemberton, Sarah Josephine Pemberton, and Mary Frances Cannon, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, in this State, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs' bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.
Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, at Clinton, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1860, and 84th year of American Independence.
P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
May 17. 1860. [Pr. adv. $5 62] 38-6w

STATE NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D., 1860.
John D. Bellamy,
vs. } Attachment.
Benjamin M. Williams.
ORDERED BY THE COURT, that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the Town of Wilmington, for the defendant in this cause to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him.
Witness, KENNETH HAYNES, Clerk of said Court at Office in Whiteville, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1860.
KENNETH HAYNES, Clerk.
May 3d, 1860 36-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1859.
John C. Mallard,
vs.
James B. Monk, James Maxwell, Benajah Carroll and wife, Mary E., William Richie and wife, Sarah W., James Evans, William Evans, —— Rives and wife, —— Sanders and wife, and others, heirs at law of James Evans. } Petition to correct error in deed from James Evans, &c.
IT APPEARING to the Court, that Benajah Carroll and wife, Mary E., William Richie and wife, Sarah W., James Evans, William Evans, —— Rives and wife, and —— Sanders and wife, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of our Court of Equity, to be held at Kenansville on the fourth Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso,* and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them.
Witness my hand, officially, 1st day of May, A. D., 1860
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
May 3.—36-6t.

Schools.

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS' SELECT SCHOOL.
THE NEXT TERM BEGINS AUGUST 29th. Room for several new Scholars. Such as are prepared to begin Latin Grammar much preferred.
May 10th, 1860. 37 6t

SWANSBORO' MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustees and citizens of Swansboro' and vicinity, have secured the services of Mr. A. A. Neel and lady, as instructors in the above Academy, in connection with Mr. John F. Mattocks. The present regular session began on the 1st of March, and will end the 1st of August next.
Instruction is given in the English branches, Latin, Greek, French and Music. The prices for tuition are as usual—varying from $8 50 to $20 per session.
Good board can be had at from $35 to $40 per session.
We are fully satisfied there is not a better High School in the country than this now is.
Mr. N. and lady are lately from Fincastle Female Seminary, Rotetourt county, Va. Mr. N. finished his education at William and Mary College; and Mrs. N. under the tuition of H. P. Lepebore, of Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.
REFERENCES.—B. S. Ewell, President of William and Mary College; Rev. S. R. Houston, A. M., Union, Va.; Rev. J. S. Grasty, A. M., Fincastle, Va.; Hon. H. M. Edmundson, Washington, D. C.; H. P. Hepborne, Principal Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.
D. A. HUMPHREY,
C. H. BARNUM,
R. S. McLEAN,
March 29.—31-3m.* ISAAC N. SAUNDERS.

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.
THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.
Rates in Male Department,.............$ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female " .... 8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each.......... 5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20.
Painting at the usual rates.
Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.
P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
823 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,* a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
** Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

NORTH CAROLINA INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the right to manufacture and sell Wm. E. Wyche's Patent Ploughs in the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, New Hanover, Bladen and Brunswick, takes this method of informing the citizens that he has now, and intends keeping constantly on hand a good stock of the above named Ploughs at the following places: In Wilmington at Messrs. Alderman & Bettencourt's and at David J. Greer's Lamp Store, No 46 Market street; in Onslow at Jacksonville, and at Mr. Southerland's Store at Richlands; in Duplin at Kenansville and Duplin Road.
The original pattern which met with almost universal approbation has been remoddled, and the few slight objections found to exist have been removed. These Ploughs are now confidently offered to the public as one of the best farming utensils ever invented, without exception.
All cash orders promptly attended to.
J. C. MALLARD.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., April 12th, 1860. 33-2m*

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."
ANY LADY or Gentleman in the United States, possessing a capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
March 1, 1860. 27-6m.

General Notices.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
BEAUFORT, N. C.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, with not the least obstacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort.
As fine FISHING GROUND as the Harbor affords is immediately in front of colorades which surround the Southern and Western portion of the building, affording to the boarders the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun, while seated under the colorades or from their chamber windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediately over the water.
The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitors, from this location, are alone worth a trial of this establishment. The object of the proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and climate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.
The proprietors have added to the establishment
BATHING HOUSES,
sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy pastime. To invalids, bathing in salt water is undoubtedly conducive to the health. Should persons prefer it, they can bathe in the ocean, serf or sound, immediately contiguous to the House.
We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic House, making also daily excursions about the Harbor.
A good Band of Music has been secured for the season.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
T. A. GRANGER, Superintendent.
May 17th, 1860. 38-tIS

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt personal attention. C. H. ROBINSON.
March 9, 1860—158&29 H. H. ROBINSON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of FOYLES & GALLOWAY, for the purpose of carrying on the GROCERY BUSINESS in all its various branches, in the town of Wilmington, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. DANIEL M. FOYLES.
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.
January 2, 1860. 29-tf

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.
ALL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
May 3, 1860 —36-6m. Attorney for Claimants.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

BOLTING CLOTH DEPOT,
ESTABLISHED 1792.
JOHN R. PLATT.
NO. 79 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in *NEW ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,* from the Manufactories of HENRY BODMER AND DUFOUR & CO.
Orders forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada by Express.
April 12, 1860. 33-3m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE-POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at shortest notice, at *Baltimore prices,* adding Freight and Exchange.
Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had on application to ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1860.—8-1y*

The Southern Platform in New Hampshire.
The Concord (New Hampshire) *Democratic Standard* publishes the majority platform rejected by the Charleston Convention, and remarks—
The first and second propositions embrace the material matters which produced the disruption of the Convention. We desire our readers to note particularly their language, and then to ask themselves if they are not just? Can any honest man among them put his hand upon his heart and say that the Territorial governments should not be prohibited from destroying the rights of property, of whatever kind they may be, within their limits; and that if they should attempt it the Government of United States should not prevent and restrain them? We cannot see how he can do it.
No, there could not be more manifest justice and reason in the provisions of the two first propositions of the Majority Platform. Yet our poor delegates apprehending a "nigger in the fence," voted against that Platform, and have thus contributed their small mites to the disruption of the Convention, and, we fear, defeat of the great Democratic Party of the Union.
We call again upon our readers to note the first two clauses of the Platform, and to see what palpably just provisions and principles were here repudiated by the Douglas faction, including her own delegates. Is it not time for the Democracy of the State to repudiate such narrow-minded and mischievous leaders?

EARLY WHEAT.—The Savannah *News* says:
Mr. Charles Daniell sends us a sample of wheat grown at "Oglethorpe," the rice plantation of his father, Dr. Wm. C. Daniell, opposite this city, and which is now ready for harvesting. It is of large grain, thoroughly matured, and is, we are assured, a fair sample of the entire field, which promises to yield about twenty bushels (of about 60 pounds each) to the acre. It will be in market in a few days, and will probably be the earliest ever offered in Savannah.

The Japanese Embassy—Reception by the President.
WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Japanese Embassy, properly attended by their officers and the Naval commission, left Willard's Hotel about half-past 11 o'clock, this morning on their way to the President's House. They rode in open carriages, with a force of 25 uniformed policemen in front, and the same number in the rear, while the marines and ordnance men marched on each side of the vehicles to the music of the Marine Band.
The chief Prince was arrayed in a rich brocade, purple silk sack, with ample overhanging sleeves, and flowing trowsers of the same color. The other two dignitaries were in green of a similar texture and fashion. They wore caps like inverted ladies cabas, fastened on the crown of the head by strings passing under the chin. They carried pikes, halberds, and emblems of their rank. The inferior officers wore small hats with a round band, and triangular crowns.
The prominent points along the route were occupied by anxious spectators, the streets were crowded with the multitudes following to the President's House. Meanwhile, in the East Room, there had assembled a brilliant company, among whom were the New York Municipal Committee, who came hither to invite the Japanese to visit that city.
Contrary to the programme and expectation, there was a large attendance of ladies, accompanied by members of Congress and others holding prominent public positions.
The Navy officers formed in a line in the East room; prominent among them was Capt. Tatnall. The Army officers formed another line; Lieutenant-General Scott was prominent, together with his Staff.
Between these lines there was an open space about twenty-five feet wide, which was to be the scene of the grand presentation, and the interest was intense, and the usual stir characterized the preliminary proceedings.
The folding doors were opened at noon, when the President of the United States entered, accompanied by his Cabinet officers, and they took a position on the east and facing the west.
Secretary Cass retired to the ante-room and returned with the Japanese Commissioners and their attendants, who made several profound bows as they approached the President and his Cabinet.
Then one of the Japanese opened a series of paper boxes, one within another, and produced several letters which were handed to the President, and by him to Mr. Cass.
The principal Embassador of the Japanese then addressed the President as follows:

THE JAPANESE ADDRESS.

His Majesty, the Tycoon, has commanded us that we respectfully express to *His Majesty,* the President of the United States, in his name, as follows:
Desiring to establish, on a firm and lasting foundation, the relations of peace and commerce so happily existing between the two countries that lately the Plenipotentiaries of both countries have negotiated and concluded a treaty in your principal city of Washington. Henceforth he hopes that the friendly relations shall be held more and more lasting, and be very happy to have your friendly feeling. That you have brought us to the United States and will send us back to Japan in your man-of-war.
Having delivered their message they retired, bowing to the President and the Cabinet repeatedly in leaving their presence.
They soon, however, returned, bowing profoundly as before, when the President addressed them as follows—Mr. Portman interpreted to the Japanese interpreter, and the latter communicating with the principal Envoy:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I give you a cordial welcome, as representatives of his Imperial Majesty, the Tycoon of Japan, to the American Government. We are all much gratified that the first Embassy which your great Empire has ever accredited to any foreign power has been sent to the United States. I trust that this will be the harbinger of perpetual peace and friendship between these two great countries.
The treaty of commerce, whose ratifications you are about to exchange with the Secretary of State, cannot fail to be productive of benefits and blessings to the people both of Japan and of the United States. I can say for myself and promise for my successors that it shall be carried into execution in a faithful and friendly sprit, so as to secure to both countries all the advantages they may justly expect from the happy auspices under which it has been negotiated and ratified. I rejoice that you are pleased with the kind treatment which you have received on board of our vessel of war, whilst on your passage to this country. You shall be sent back in the same manner to your native land, under the protection of the American flag. Meanwhile, during your residence amongst us, which I hope may be prolonged so as to enable you to visit different portions of our country, we shall be happy to extend to you all the hospitality and kindness eminently due to the great and friendly sovereign whom you so worthily represent.
The President handed them a copy of his address and then shook hands with them.
The subordinate Japanese officers were also brought in and introduced.
Capt. Dupont was prominent in this part of the ceremony. The Cabinet officers ... and their relative official positions were briefly explained.

The Medical Board.
This learned and highly respectable body of physicians met in this City on the 7th instant, and continued in session until the 16th. The members present were Dr. J. H. Dickson, President; and Drs. Happoldt, Tull, Manson, C. E. Johnson, and McKee. We regret to learn that Dr. Caleb Winslow was detained at home by sickness in his family.
The following physicians were granted certificates to practice medicine in accordance with law in North Carolina:
Dr. L. P. Warren, Edenton:
" W. A. Blount, Washington.
" J. P. McCombs, Charlotte.
" J. W. Shinn, Rowan.
" W. W. McKinzie, Salisbury.
" L. W. Robinson, Sampson.
" W. A. Dunn, Wake.
" H. H. Harris, Wake.
" J. H. Leary, Bertie.
" R. S. Petway, Edgecombe.
" W. H. Lilly, Richmond.
" J. W. McGee, Kenansville.
" W. D. Somers, New Hanover.
" P. F. de St. Clair, New Hanover.
" C. G. Cox, Onslow.
" G. N. Ennett, Onslow.
" D. W. Shaw, Moore.
Raleigh Standard.

MR. EDITOR: Seeing that you was charged with uttering what was false in regard to Mr. Poisson, in saying that sixpence worth of piny woods land pays as much as $10,000 worth of negroes, I will simply say that Mr. Poisson made the assertion in the following words, if my recollection serves me: "10,000 acres of piny woods land, not worth *sixpence,* pays more taxes than $10,000 worth of negroes."
Whether he said it through a mistake or meant it, I am not prepared to say. JAMES C. DAVIS.
We have written to-day to Dr. McKay, at Summerville, who was the person who called our attention to the words, remarking that he "was not aware that sixpence worth of land paid any taxes."—*Ed. Carolinian.*

THE STEAM SHIP ISABEL.—We learn by a telegraphic dispatch from Charleston that the steamship Isabel, running between that port and Havana, has broken her shaft, and will go to New York for repairs. There will be no intermission in the service, however, as the fine steamship Catawba is prepared to take her place, and will leave Charleston for Havana on the 19th instant—the regular day of sailing.
There is one thing to be commended in this service, and that is, the punctuality with which it is performed. If an accident happens to one steamer, another is always ready to take its place.
By the way, we understand that the Postoffice Bill restoring the inland service, will probably come up in the House on Tuesday. The proposition, which was adopted unanimously by the Committee, restoring the service of the steamer Isabel, plying between Charleston via Savannah to Key West, is commended on all sides. The Senate Committee have adopted it, and the service will shortly be resumed, to the great satisfaction of not only the South, but nearly the entire North.
Washington States.

A NEW TYPE-MAKING MACHINE.—A machine has been invented by M. Combarieu, and submitted to the English Goverment, for making type. At present, the characters are finished up afterwards, passing through two or three hands. M. Combarieu, by his machine, produces 10,000 of these characters at one stroke. Each letter is then separated by a mechanical saw, which divides them with mathematical precision and regularity.
The consequence of this invention will be production increased per cent.; exactitude and regularity hitherto unattainable; the use of harder metal, which will avoid the frequent renewal of printers' material, and the reduction by one-half of the outlay. M. Combarieu announces his intention of producing characters in steel, the durability of which must be beyond calculation.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FROG.—In the Dallas (Tex.) *Herald* we find the following:
A gentleman of undoubted veracity informs us that last week a bull-frog was killed near here, measuring eighteen inches across the shoulders, and over two feet and a half long. His voice was terrific, his enormous eyes stuck out three inches, and he could leap beyond the conception of the most extravagant. He was shot by a boy, and the jewel-headed monster was captured with much difficulty, in consequence of his long continued vitality causing him to leap out of reach whenever he was touched.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Candidates for Governor.

We are requested to state that Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool, candidates for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Oxford, Granville Co., Thursday,	24th	"
Roxborough, Person, Saturday,	26th	"
Graham, Alamance Co., Monday,	28th	"

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

ALFRED M. SCALES, of Rockingham.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, of Wake.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

☞ Although not so prominently identified with "higher law" and "irrepressible conflict" theories as Mr. Seward, the record and declarations of Mr. Lincoln, the Republican nominee for the office of President, are not less decided and hostile than those of the Senator from New York.

At Chicago, on the 10th July, 1858, he said in reply to Mr. Douglas, "The Republican party of the North is made up of those who will oppose the extension of slavery, *for its ultimate extermination.*"

And again he remarked,—"Judge Douglas regaled us last evening with the terrible enormities that take place by the mixture of the races;—that the inferior race bears down the superior. But if we do not let them get together in the territories, they wont *mix* there * * It is said that a house divided against itself cannot stand. We don't expect the house to fall, but we intend it shall cease to be *divided*, and become all one thing—either all free States or all slave States."

This we think takes fully as advanced ground as that occupied by Mr. Seward. It avows a belief in the incompatibility of the two systems of labor existing in the same confederacy, as also a determination to prevent the existence of two such incompatible systems, by opposing the extension of slavery, for its *ultimate extermination.*

We have now before us the programme, or at least the character, of the candidate brought forward by the Republicans at Chicago. The nominations of Lincoln and Hamblin are much stronger than those of Fremont and Dayton, and we honestly think that Lincoln is a more dangerous man than Wm. H. Seward. Seward represents a *sentiment* in opposition to us. Lincoln embodies a *system* with an avowed object, that object being the "ultimate extermination" of slavery.

As for the third party—the "Constitutional Union," etc.,—that really makes less difference, as it is exceedingly doubtful whether it can carry any one State in the Union. John Bell has not the strength that Fillmore had, and with the experience of 1856 the people will be less apt to throw away their votes for no object.

Of course, under these circumstances, the greatest political interest centres upon the approaching re-assemblement of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, as upon it must devolve the duty of bringing out the only candidates that can present any real chance of defeating Lincoln and Hamblin. Under the very best auspices, with all that the Democrats, and conservatives generally, can do, the business will be no easy one.

☞ We copy the subjoined article from the New York *Day Book*, a paper with whose ultra course we do [illegible] B. F. Butler, of Mass., we know to be accurate, although the position of New York, as we understood it, was three votes majority for Mr. Douglas, instead of one, as here stated. We think Mr. Butler's statement is the correct one.

By the way, we have read carefully Mr. Douglas' last speech in the Senate. It is marked by the strong will, and, we must admit, by that apparent, and, we think, real honesty of purpose which distinguishes all the efforts of the able Senator from Illinois. There is little in it, however, that is new; little or nothing that Mr. Pugh did not bring forward quite as ably in his reply to Mr. Yancey at Charleston.

But to the record:

Was Mr. Douglas the Candidate of a Majority of the Convention?

The partisans of Mr. Douglas, and he himself in his late Senatorial effort, claim the most extravagant considerations, from the circumstance of his having a majority of the electoral vote in the Charleston Convention. True, the majority was only 1 1-2 votes, but still it was a majority. We have before remarked that this majority was alone procured under the operation of the unfair unit rule, which completely swamped the voices of large minorities in certain northern delegations. Following we give a statement of the actual preferences of of the delegates as expressed in their several caucuses.—The States marked (*) were compelled to vote as units. Our authority for the vote of those States is Gen. B. F. Butler, of Mass., and his late speech at Lowell:—

	For Douglas.	Opposed to Douglas.
*New York	18	17
*Ohio	17	6
*Indiana	8	5
*Minesota	2	2
Maine	5	3
Massachusetts	7	6
Connecticut	3½	2½
New Jersey	1½	5½
Pennsylvania	9½	17½
California	—	4
Oregon	—	3
Other Northern States	40	—
Total North	111½	71½

Of the South, Douglas had ten votes. The unit rule acted to his disadvantage in one State only—Georgia, where he possibly may have had two votes. Adding the votes of the seceding States, Mr. Douglas's strength from the South in the Convention was only twelve out of one hundred and twenty. Here, then, follows the correct statement:

	For Douglas.	Opposed.
North	111½	71½
South	12	108
	123½	179½

It is proper to remark here, that at least nine out of the twelve Southern men who preferred Mr. Douglas, misrepresented the sentiments of their constitutents.

GOLDSBORO', May 20, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: Will you add another to the many obligations which I already owe you, by allowing me, through the *Journal*, to correct a somewhat wrong impression which seems to have been made on the minds of the Editorial fraternity, relative to the suspension—perhaps the death—of the "Rough Notes."

There is, it is true, an apparent "difficulty between the Editor (myself) and the publisher," but it is only apparent. I have always been, and am now, ready to fulfill the contract, in letter and spirit; nor has any demand been made upon me, by the publisher, with which I have not been ready and willing to comply, one only excepted, which the publisher, no doubt, has long since learned, from his legal adviser, was absurd and unjust.

The main "difficulty," I believe, which led to the suspension or death of the paper, existed between the publisher and his hands, who refused to work for him for reasons that do not concern myself or the public.

Truly, your friend, WM. ROBINSON.

P. S.—I know my Editorial friends to whom I owe so much, and from whom I deserve so little, will notice the foregoing in such a way as to place me *rectus in curia* before their readers. I request this of them, because it is my wish to avoid, as far as possible, even the appearance of doing injustice to any one. W. R.

The best "notice" that we can give is the insertion in full of Mr. Robinson's remarks. With business matters between him and Mr. Chapin, we, of course, have no right to interfere, or even express an opinion. We *can* and *do* regret the suspension of the "Rough Notes."

HARPER'S FOR JUNE has been laid on our table by Mr. Kelly. Among the illustrated articles, we notice "Summer in New England," "Ancient Monuments in the United States," "Insects belonging to the Cotton Plant," "Lovel the Widdower," etc.

Price 25 cents, and worth it. Say what you will, Harper's is *the* popular Magazine, as Bonner's Ledger is the popular Weekly.

DOUGLAS MEETING.—We notice in the New York Correspondence of the Charleston Courier, a statement that a Douglas demonstration was appointed to come off last evening at the Cooper Institute in New York. Among the speakers promised to be present we find put down the names of Hon. Warren Winslow of North Carolina, Senator Clingman of the same State, Rust of Arkansas, Hamilton of Texas, etc.

We rather think there is some mistake about this.—Mr. Winslow, we know, has a high opinion of Judge Douglas' ability, and reposes implicit confidence in his devotion to the Constitution, but we have never looked upon him as a Douglas man *per se*, or so far devoted to the interests of that gentleman as to leave Congress to make electioneering speeches in New York, with the view of getting up an outside pressure, intended to operate upon the delegates at Baltimore.

Mr. Douglas, so far as we can see, is no better and no worse now than he was when the Charleston Convention met and parted. If possible, his peculiar positions upon the territorial question are even more decidedly stated now than they were then—his recent speech in the Senate appears to have been made for the purpose of reaffirming them in the most distinct form. These being the facts, we have been not a little puzzled to notice a sudden affection for the "little Giant" in quarters from which have proceeded denunciations far fiercer than any we ever launched against Mr. Douglas' squatter sovereignty notions, or ever felt like launching. We have always been opposed to the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and, so far as that is concerned, have been, from the first, opposed to Mr. Douglas, but have never thought of accusing him of anything like abolitionism or Free Soilism.

☞ The Prince de Joinville, third son of Louis Phillippe, formerly King of the French, is now on a visit to this country. Some years ago he married the daughter or sister of the Emperor of Brazil, and some talk was made of erecting a new kingdom for him out of some of the Brazillian provinces. It all ended in smoke however.

The Prince like the other members of the Orleans family, is very rich, old Louis Phillippe having taken care to accumulate vast treasures and invest them mainly in England and America.

Not many years before the revolution of 1848, Louis Phillippe, with the view of conciliating the popular feeling in favor of Napoleon, negotiated for the removal of his remains from St. Helena, sending out De Joinville, in the *Belle Poule* frigate to bring them home to France. The funeral pageant on the occasion of the Imperial remains being deposited beneath the dome of the Invalides, was amongst the most magnificent in modern times. Now Napoleonism, from being merely a *sentiment*, has become an established, governing *fact*, and the present representative of the "dynasty" unquestionably the first man in Europe, while the Bourbons are an undistinguished and almost forgotton race. A few years make great changes.

ALABAMA.—We notice that Mr. Forsythe, of the Mobile *Register*, and others, have recently been quite active in taking measures to get up a State Convention to send delegates to Baltimore in place of those who withdrew from the National Democratic Convention at Charleston.

We think these gentlemen are a little too fast. The Democratic Executive Committee for the State, regularly and properly appointed and constituted, has, in pursuance of usage and by virtue of the authority confided to it, called a Democratic State Convention to take action, in view of the existing state of affairs. Any attempt to forestall such action by an outside and unauthorized movement, would be a usurpation and an outrage.

RUNAWAY—NO FAYETTEVILLE MAIL. [illegible] out a mail from Fayetteville this morning, owing, as we learn, to an accident to the Fayetteville and Warsaw Stage, in the neighborhood of the latter place. It would appear that the driver got off for some purpose, perhaps to fix the reins, when the horses took fright and ran off. John S. James, Esq., of Wilmingtion, who was one of the passengers, jumped out and escaped without serious injury, as did also another passenger, a gentleman from Philadelphia. What went with the stage and horses we have not yet heard. When last seen they were "running" at a rate that would do credit to the nominees of any convention. We trust that no serious loss will arise to our friends Holmes & Robinson.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

MILITARY EXCURSION.—This morning about 9 o'clock, the Wilmington Light Infantry, together with their invited guests, left for Belvidere, the scene of their contemplated pic nic and target practice. We noticed on board the boat a large number of ladies and gentlemen, and, no doubt, the occasion will be a most pleasant one.

The new band, organized under the leadership of Mr. Collins, made its appearance in public this morning, and discoursed most eloquent music.

Daily Journal, 21st inst.

Target Practice, etc.

We noticed yesterday the fact that the Wilmington Light Infantry celebrated their anniversary by a pic nic and excursion for target practice. We understand that the Company with its guests, had "a good time" generally. The following is the result of the target firing:

The first prize was a handsome solid Silver Vase or Goblet, on which was engraven a spread Eagle, with a scroll in his beak containing the words "Mecklenburg, May 20, 1775;" and underneath, "Wilmington Light Infantry, presented to ———, for best average shots at target practice, May, 1860." This was won by First Corporal Louis B. Erambert.

The second prize consisted of two solid Silver Salt Cellars and Spoons, and was won by 2d Lieut. John C. McIlhenny.

A Silver Pitcher and Waiter were presented to the Band by the Company, and shot for by its members.—Won by W. J. Jolley.

Among the incidents of the day was the presentation of the leading instrument of the Band (a Cornet) to the Company by the ladies.

The prizes which were very handsome, were gotten up for the Company by Messrs. Brown & Anderson.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

☞ It is reported, on what is said to be good authority, that Mr. Everett has said that he will not accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency tendered him by the Convention which met some time since in Baltimore. The general impression has been that he would not accept.

☞ At an election held on yesterday by the Wilmington Light Infantry, we learn that the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Captain—Wm. L. DeRosset.
First Lieutenant—R. B. McRae.
Second Lieutenant—John C. McIlhenny.
Third Lieutenant—Henry Savage.
Ensign—Isaac C. Winslow.
Quartermaster—A. D. Cazaux.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

MORE IRON.—The Br. Brig Europa arrived last evening from Bristol, Eng., bringing 165 tons iron for the Tarboro' branch of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail-road.—*Daily Journal, 19th inst.*

MORE MOLASSES.—We notice the arrival yesterday from Cardenas, of the Brig *Sarah Starr*, consigned to Messrs. G. C. and W. J. Munro, bringing 400 hhds., 13 tierces, and 27 barrels molasses. It is now landing, and offered for sale in quantities to suit. See advertisement.

From the Savannah News

A Patriotic Southern Editor.

It is peculiarly cheering, at a time like the present, when the great issue, in which are involved the equality, the rights, safety and honor of the South, is to be determined, and when those whom her people have honored and trusted, and to whom they had a right to look as the champions of her cause, in the hour of trial, are counseling tame submission to the arrogant dictation of her enemies—it is cheering indeed at such a time, to find some who, unseduced by the hope of personal advancement and unawed by fears of proscription, are capable of rising above the thraldom of party associations, and of taking a decided and patriotic stand in vindication of the rights of their section. Such a true Southron is JOHNSON J. HOOPER, the able editor of the Montgomery *Mail*, the leading opposition or American paper of Montgomery, Ala. Happy would it be for the South and for the country if the press numbered more such men in its ranks. Esteeming principle above party, he is unwilling to countenance the mean expedient by which the political organization to which he belongs would deceive and delude the South. Spurning the cowardly tactics of the late Constitutional Union Convention at Baltimore, he ignores its no-principle nominations, and boldly and fearlessly declares his determination to sustain no man for office who does not distinctly and unequivocally "*accord to the South all she justly claims.*"

We take pleasure in transferring his editorial to our columns:

Our Position.

We regret to learn that the course of the Mail, in respect to the nominations of the Union Convention, is seriously displeasing to a few of its readers and friends.—While we treat with the respect which their personal characters entitles them to, the nominees of that Convention, we feel it to be a most sacred duty we owe our country and the South, to oppose the policy on which, as we understand it, Messrs. Bell and Everett are sought to be made President and Vice President of the United States. For years—at least, since February, 1856—we have steadily maintained the right of the slave States to enter and enjoy the common Territories of the Union, with their slaves, and to be protected there in that enjoyment; and at the American Convention of the year mentioned, we, in common with all the members of the American party present, *pledged* ourselves to maintain the doctrine and *not support for any office* any man who failed to assert and maintain that doctrine.

And now, when the South is pressed to the last extremity by her foe—after the invasion of one of the slave States by a military force from the free States—now, when the Democratic party has been convulsed into fragments by the discussion of the slavery subject, *now*, some hundred of Northern and Southern men assemble at Baltimore, and without daring to assert the equality of the South, (which is everywhere denied by the North,) nominate a ticket, composed of gentlemen, neither of whom, in a long public life, has ever made a single effort to establish the equality of the citizens of the slave States with those of the free States. Now, when every church (except the Roman) in the Union is rent asunder by the lever of the slavery question—when the Representatives of the two sections are almost at open war in the Capitol, by reason of the aggressions of the North upon the South—now, when every child knows that the question of slavery alone roars and surges beneath our feet—the South is coolly asked to come forward and vote for men who have never done anything for the strengthening of Southern institutions themselves, and *whose party friends* refuse to declare how they stand on a point (protection in the Territories) which involves the life or death of African slavery.

As we have said, the Democratic party parted in the middle, because the National party could not afford to give the South *guarantee* of protection, on account of Northern hatred to slavery. And yet this new Union party—suddenly collected from all quarters—nominates a ticket and ignores the slavery question as if it were an utterly unimportant matter.

We put it to every candid reader: Has the whole South *lied* for the last four years, in declaring that the time *had come* when guaranties were essential to the safety of the South? Have we all been under a delusion in supposing that the North was bent on excluding slavery from the territories? Is the capture of Harper's Ferry a fable?

Well, if the South has *not* lied—if the North *has been* and *is* hostile—if abolitionism is almost universal and deadly at the North, how *can* we, Southern men, wishing to be loyal at our pledges and faithful to the institutions among which we were born, support a ticket no [illegible] which guaranties practical friend- ers of which dared not assert the equality of these Southern States?

We quarrel with no man for his opinions, but we must be allowed to entertain and express our own. It pains us to part with old friends—it would dishonor us to desert our honest convictions. Thinking as we do of the platform, and the mode of structure of the Union Convention, it would be rank treason in us to support its nominees. We say nothing in personal disparagement of either; we simply believe that neither is that sort of a friend of the South which her present necessities require. Bell and Everett may be successful—but the question with us is, *how can the South conquer?* By no other question or consideration are we influenced.

We therefore can only regret the difference of opinion between any friends of ours and ourselves. We cannot yield our right of opinion or our loyalty to the South. Our position may lead to heavy pecuniary loss—subscibers may cease to be such—all business may be withdrawn—the utmost punishment may be dealt us for what some may call contumacy—notwithstanding all, we shall stand firm (without even a wish to think otherwise) on the position, that *the man and the platform that we support must freely and without equivocation accord to the South all she justly claims.*

As we (the senior) shall be absent for some days, we have deemed it best that this explicit declaration of our views should be made at once, and in response to the earliest notes of complaint as to our course. We acknowledge all that is claimed, as to the power of the public over any journal—its ability to crush it out of existence, even for unpopular views. And acknowledging it, to the fullest extent, we assert our right and intention to adhere to the course dictated by justice and patriotism, even if our reward should prove to be *blotted out!*

Great Democratic Meeting.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—The National Democracy of this city held a meeting last night, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Donaldsville, which will choose Delegates to the Baltimore Convention in place of the Delegation from Louisiana which withdrew from the Charleston Convention. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings held here in a long time. The Hon. Pierre Soule, formerly Senator from Louisiana, made a long and eloquent speech, and his remarks were warmly applauded. He denounced the seceders, and said it was the true policy of the Democracy of Louisiana to maintain the integrity of the National organization. He was followed by Mr. McFree, of Kentucky, who delivered a bold and forcible speech. Delegates were then chosen to represent the Democracy of New Orleans at the State Convention, and the meeting adjourned.

Charleston Courier.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The United States government having received the Japanese embassy as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, the highest diplomatic office known to our government, it became incumbent on them to make the first calls on the foreign ministers resident in Washington, but restricted this courtesy to those only representing powers which have treaties with Japan, namely: The Netherlands, Great Britain, Russia and France. They concluded their calls to-day, Baron Stockl being the last in the series. There is at present, however, no French minister in Washington.

During the proceedings of Congress this afternoon much excitement prevailed, especially among the republican members of the House, concerning the events transpiring at Chicago. Every fresh telegraphic dispatch served to increase the commotion. The presidential nomination occasioned much surprise, and was not at once credited. It is stated that the first intelligence on the subject reached the capitol in a dispach from Mr. Haskins to Mr. Douglas.

EFFECT OF THE NOMINATION.—"The nomination of Mr. Lincoln, at Chicago," says the New York Evening Express of yesterday, "has fallen like a wet blanket upon the Seward Republicans of this city. Those in New York who looked to Baltimore last week for the nomination of a favorite candidate there, and were disappointed in the result, can return the compliment with interest for all the laughs and jeers they have received. The Seward powder, guns, and speeches which were in course of preparation yesterday and this morning, will all now have to be turned over to Lincoln, and among both the workers and leaders of the party there is no heart to do this."—*States and Union.*

"Mr. Conductor," asked a railroad passenger, "are you running on time to-day." "No, sir; we are running for cash."

From the London Times.

Austria Doomed.

There is an omen in States far more terrible than comet or eclipse. There are signs of weakness and impending ruin more certain even than lost battles and dismembered provinces. Before the storm broke out in France in 1848 black clouds had gathered round, and an unusual heaviness had filled the air for months. There had been a vague and fearful expectation of impending evil, induced by the feeling that rulers were stricken with judicial blindness and men in high places were demoralized and corrupt. The unhappy empire of Austria shows signs of similar import. To those who look below the surface the late gigantic frauds are more discouraging than the loss of Milan or the threatened insurrection in Hungary. Not only are the branches of the State likely to be torn away by the storms of popular passion, but a slow disease is withering the trunk, and all will be a dry and sapless block together. A telegram which we publish gives a darker shade to this gloomy history. We now learn the melancholy circumstances of Baron Bruck's death. This statesman, justly considered one of the ablest in Austria, and the only minister who was capable of retrieving the finances of the state, has just put an end to his life in an agony of despair and shame. It will be remembered that a few days since the resignation of Baron Bruck was announced, and that immediately after came tidings of his death. The mysterious sequence, which at once gave rise to the most painful suspicions, is now fully explained, and there need to be no more delicacy on the subject. The Minister was dismissed for complicity in the system of frauds, which seems to have extended from Bohemia to Trieste, and he has expiated his offence by cutting his throat, after having, as seems to be suspected, swallowed poison.

The fate of this eminent politician is one of those terrible events which leave an impress on history. That the Finance Minister of a great empire, the trusted adviser of an ancient throne, the friend of the chief statesmen in Europe, the honored guest of princes in every capital, the liberal supporter of enterprise and commerce, the representative of enlightenment amid the bigotry of nobles, soldiers, and priests, should betray his trust, plunder his country, and only escape by suicide from the retribution due to such offences, is an event which cannot be easily forgotten. The cause of progress and Liberalism in Austria has indeed been imperilled by the fall of this unhappy statesman. No one had done more to break down the prejudice which are the bane of Austria; no one will prove to have done more to confirm them. The aristocrat will be always able to point to the bloody corps of the *parvenu* financier, and to ask if this is what comes of raising men from the counting-house to the Council Chamber. The General will have a ready sneer for the administration which affected to curtail military expenditure while it was embezzling thousands with the assistance of contractors and jobbers. There will, we fancy, be something not unpleasing to the highest society in Vienna in the fall of a man who had raised himself so conspicuously above his station. Baron Bruck was in early life engaged in business, and was one of the founders of the commercial prosperity of Trieste. The Austrian Lloyd's was principally his own creation. His diplomatic and ministerial career was in all respects most successful, and when five years since he resigned the embassy to Constantinople in order to take charge of the finances of the Austrian Empire he may be considered to have risen to the height of his fortunes. Unhappily, the system of fraud which is now being disclosed must have begun about the same time. How far Bruck is implicated it is impossible for us to say. He may have been a leader in these malpractices, or he may have merely connived at the illicit gains of others. But that the matters now investigated extends over a long period there can be little doubt. The luxury of Viennese and Triestine millionaires has evidently been supplied for years out of the plunder of the State.

We learn that the Emperor is carrying on the examination and the punishment of the wrong-doers with a rigor which verges on cruelty. The Chevalier Revoltella, an intimate friend of Bruck, and the leading merchant of Trieste, has been apprehended, thrown into prison, and treated like the lowest criminal. Brambilla and Mandolfo, two other commercial magnates, have shared the same fate. But it is not in the Adriatic provinces alone nor in Lombardy that these frauds have taken place.—Arrests have been made in other parts of the empire, and everywhere the accused have been treated with equal severity. Commissions sit in Vienna, Prague, and Trieste, to examine the documents which can throw light on these transactions. It is said that for weeks before the apprehension of Revoltella and his companions their books and papers were under the scrutiny of emissaries from Vienna. It may well be said that a reign [illegible] Although a man of clear conscience may not fear for himself, yet no one knows how far his neighbor is free from the taint of that corruption which the government is so tardily bent on punishing. The details of the frauds are still kept strictly secret by the government, but it is known that the amount is enormous, that they extended over the greater portion of the empire, and that the parties implicated are numerous and of high station. The military advisers of the Emperor are urging him on against such men as Revoltella, and with an obvious motive. The alleged villany of the civil service and of the contractors may serve to excuse the incapacity of the military authorities, or even to cover their own delinquencies.

In this country we are not free from crimes of the gravest kind. At this very moment the commercial world is excited by a fraud which for magnitude and boldness is almost without a parallel. We will not throw stones, which the Austrians might have a right to throw back, nor will we make comparisons between the service of a free country and that of an autocrat.—One thing, however, Englishmen may be proud of.—Whatever the temptations of wealth may be, and however much the commercial and speculating classes may yield to them, the higher official world in this country has never of late years been found guilty, or even been suspected, of peculation. The officers of both services have been equally free from the imputation. It is strange that Austria, which has always laid claim to something of the same high tone in the conduct of public business, should come before the world as the victim of the most nefarious practices, carried out on the most gigantic scale.

Arkansas Legislation.

The recent brawls in the House at Washington remind the Cleveland Plaindealer of a story heard in Arkansas several years since, which has never been in print. It is no disrespect to the present enlightened and genial State of Arkansas to say that in its incipient or Territorial days it was rather "rough." It was a very common thing for a man to leave the bosom of his family in sound health in the morning, and return dead at night. Cuttings, slashings and shootings were of daily occurrence. It was dangerous to be safe. The Legislature was chiefly composed of bullies and blacklegs, and the scenes enacted by them were often very eccentric. A fight arose about something in "the House." The Hon. Mr. Banger, of Napoleon, called the Hon. Mr. Slanger, of Helena, a liar. The Hon. Slanger retorted with a bullet, which took off the Hon. Banger's left ear. Both then sprang into the middle of the hall with drawn bowie-knives. The speaker said, "By G—d, we must have fair play in this business?" and rushed out on the floor with a cocked pistol in one hand and a tremendous "tooth-pick" in the other, and in tones of thunder commanded the representatives to form a ring. A ring was formed, and in the classics of the times, the combatants "went in." They cut each other frightfully, and for quite a spell it was difficult to decide who was the better man. But finally, Banger, by an adroit thrust, cut off Slanger's head, and instant death was the result. Mr. Slanger's remains being removed, and order restored, Mr. Banger rose and said: "It is my painful duty to announce to this House the death of the Hon. William Slanger, of Helena. He was good at draw poker and faro, and handled the tooth-pick beautiful. He wasn't of no account at legislatin'—He was middlin' on hosses. He put on too many scollops. He had no family 'cepting his brother Bill, the best poker player on Red River. I move resolutions of respect be passed and forwarded to his brother Bill." They were passed.

NEGRO HUNG.—The slave who was convicted at the late term of Lenoir Court of the crime of rape and murder, was hung yesterday at Kingston. He protested his innocence, we learn, to the last.

Newbern Progress, 19th inst.

A NEW FRENCH MAP.—France has issued a map, showing the difference between the Gaul and the Albion of 1760 and 1860. From the former have been taken all of British North America, St. Domingo, and several more of the West India Islands, and the Mauritius, and added to the possessions of the British crown.

England has also obtained Australia, Malta, the Ionian Island, Helligoland, and vast possessions in the East Indies and China.

During all this time France has but one moderate colony at Algeria, and two or three insignificant islands in Australasia. France proper has exactly the same boundaries that it had one hundred years ago, while Belgium is a new State, and Prussia and Germany have made large additions to their territories; Austria has become possessed of Venetia, Gallicia, the Tyrol, Delmatia, Bukowina, Istria and Oracow; Russia has swallowed Finland, Livonia, Lithuania, Bessarabia, Tauris, Ciscassia, Abukasia, Georgia, Armenia, and a large share of Poland, besides going nearly round the world to the east—only stopping at the impregnable snows of the Northern Rocky Mountains.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 22, 1860.

SENATE—YESTERDAY.—The Territorial Resolutions were debated. The House passed a resolution, requiring the concurrence of the Senate, to adjourn *sine die* on the 18th of June next. Also, the bill increasing the pay of the Navy.

CONGRESS—Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1860.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the deficiency bill. The territorial resolutions were debated.

The House rejected the Texas volunteer amendment to the Military Academy Bill. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bills were debated.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

CINCINNATI, May 23d, 1860.

The most destructive tornado ever known passed here on Monday. In the city six persons are known to be killed, and a large number injured. Church steeples were blown down—houses unroofed, and some demolished. The telegraph wires were prostrated—a railroad train was blown from the track. Vessels in the river were stove. The damage to property was immense.

FOREIGN.

QUEBEC, May 22d, 1860.

The *Anglo Saxon* brings Liverpool dates to the 10th inst. Her news is uninteresting.

Cotton—Sales for the previous two days reached 18,000 bales. The market was generally unchanged.—Prices for breadstuffs were easier but quotations unchanged. Provisions dull. Produce market generally unchanged. Consols closed at 95¼ a 95½.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton steady—sales of 1,000 bales. Flour dull—Southern $5 85 a $6 30. Wheat active, at a slight decline for all qualities. The Corn market has also slightly declined, at which it is active—mixed 70 cents. Sugar firm, with a large export enquiry. Spirits Turpentine and Rosin dull. Rice firm at 4¼ a 4½.

[Special Dispatch to the Charleston Courier.]

Fatal Rail Road Accident.

SAVANNAH, May 20.—By the steamer *St. Mary's*, I learn the particulars of a fatal accident that occurred on the Florida Gulf Central Rail Road, on the morning of the 16th inst. A train, consisting of an engine and tender, one passenger car, and a number of freight cars, loaded with lumber and logs, was approaching Jacksonville, about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst.—When about seven miles distant, it encountered some cattle, two of which were thrown off by the cow catcher, a third cut and pitched off, and a fourth mashed up and carried under it. The locomotive passed over this one safely, but the tender was thrown off the track, followed by the passenger car, which was turned across the road by the violence of the shock. Upon this car and the tender came the loaded freight cars, crushing and piling up in a dense mass, and breaking the passenger car into fragments.

There were thirteen persons in this car, including one lady. Of these three were killed and several badly wounded.

The names of the killed are as follows:

Geo. L. Bryant, Cashier of the Bank of St. John's, Fla.

Tony Matt, an employee of the road.

Mr. Martin, a valuable citizen, engaged in the lumber business on the St. John's River.

The wounded are as follows:

Mrs. Hope, of Hernando Co., Fla., badly injured.

Mr. Roberts, residing in an adjoining County to Jacksonville, so much injured as to render his recovery doubtful.

Three other persons names unknown, all badly injured.

The remaining five passengers were but slightly hurt, all escaping with trifling bruises.

The train was running at great speed, down grade, at the time of the unfortunate affair. No blame, however, is imputed to the officers in charge, as the track was wet, a heavy rain having just fallen, and the backers of [illegible] checking its onward progress in case of sudden emergency. The freight cars were principally loaded with heavy pine logs, and under the strong impetus caused by the rapid motion of the train, rushed headlong upon the passenger car, crushing it to atoms, and causing the loss of life and maiming narrated above.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—*New Orleans, May 21.*—The United States Steamer *Pocahontas* has arrived with dates from Vera Cruz to the 16th instant. She brings dispatches for Washington.

On the 1st of May Zuloaga issued a decree deposing Miramon, and assumed the Presidential chair. This movement had caused a general feeling of alarm.

Gen. Miramon has sustained some reverses, and imposed heavy loans on the City of Mexico, and foreign and native commercial houses doing business there.

Gen. Uraga, with 6900 Liberals, occupied Guanajuato on the 5th of May, and was preparing to attack the city.

Charleston Courier.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SEMINOLE AT HAMPTON ROADS.—*Capture of another Slaver with Five Hundred Slaves on Board.*—We learn from a gentleman just arrived in the city that the U. S. steam ship-of-war Wyandotte brought to Key West, on Saturday, the 11th inst., a bark named the "Williams," which had been overhauled on the coast of Cuba, with a cargo of Africans, numbering over five hundred. The gentleman, with others, came passenger in the U. States steam gunboat, the Seminole, which arrived at Hampton Roads on Friday night last. The Seminole is one of the vessels built at Warrington navy yard, near Pensacola. She left Key West on Sunday, the 12th inst., and arrived at Hampton Roads on Friday night. According to representations made to us, she has proved herself a first-class sea boat. She comes to Hampton Roads to receive her armament. The officers in command of the Seminole are Capt. Prentiss, Lieuts. Howell, Carter and Campbell, Sailing Master Norton and Chief Engineer Alexander.

Our informant states that the negroes on board the slave vessel were being decimated by sickness, and it was hardly known what to do with them, in addition to those already there, taken from the ship Wildfire. The "Williams" was said to be a down-east built vessel, and well calculated to carry a great number, if not disturbed.—There were those at Key West who expressed the opinion that the "Wildfire" (the slaver previously captured) and the "Williams" were simply thrown out as a bait for the U. S. squadron, so as to let some ten or a dozen vessels on the coast be secure, by calling their attention off, and allowing them free entrance. The question seemed to be what was to be done with those on Key West. There was but slight accommodations, and the fear of a pestilence prevailed.—*Balt. Sun, 2d inst.*

From the New York Times, August 9, 1859.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—Prepared Glue: a very useful and convenient article for housekeepers and others, is "Spalding's Prepared Glue." It is one of those inventions, small in themselves, which, nevertheless, goes far in the economies of household management, and are an ever-present aid in saving time, expense and trouble. The number of small repairs to furniture, picture-frames, crockery, children's toys, leather, shell and other fancy work, with the almost innumerable uses to which in every household a really good and ever-ready article of this kind may be applied, will at once suggest themselves to the ladies. Damaged book covers, loosened leaves, dilapidated maps and herbariums, will remind the student and book-worm of its value. This Glue is compounded with chemicals which hold it permanently in solution until it is applied, without affecting its strength, and which serve to give the adhesive matter a firmer hold on the surface to be united, after which they quickly evaporate, leaving the glue to harden with rapidity and tenacity. It is estimated that there are at least five millions of households in the United States, and that an outlay of from one to ten dollars is annually required to make small repairs to furniture alone, apart from the numerous neglects and make-shifts that are necessarily resorted to.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—The Department of State has received from our consul at Havre a decision of the tribunal of commerce of that city, "that the placing of cotton and other goods, liable to be injured by the sea, in the cabins of vessels, or on the poop deck, is not considered good storage, and renders the captain liable to damages.

A NEGRO'S NOTION ABOUT THE COLOR OF A CHINESE.—A few days ago a negro fellow, after gazing intently at the Chinese who are now in this city with Rev. Mr. Cabaniss, exclaimed: "If de white folks is dark as dat out dare, I wonder what's de color of de niggers?"

NOT NATIONAL.—By an oversight in preparing the republican platform at Chicago the word "national" was inserted in designating the name of the party. No sooner was this discovered than a motion was made to strike it out, which was unanimously agreed to.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: Is the principle of "*non-intervention*" the principle for the South or not? Is the principle of non-intervention the doctrine heretofore contended for by the South? Have certain leading *politicians* tried to *change* this doctrine of the South as declared at Cincinnati in 1856.

Let us see:—What would be the effect of the "intervention" of Congress in the domestic affairs of the Territories? A majority of both houses of Congress, representing free constituences, will necessarily represent them in favour of freedom from slavery and will establish no slave code, without which slavery cannot exist to any extent. The *practical* effect of insisting that Congress shall intervene in the affairs of the territories, is to make them all free as Territories. Let us look at the practical effect of *non-intervention*. We say to Congress, "hands off." Let us alone in the Territories. Organize the forms and governments and let us make our own local laws. If we want slavery, we will legalize it, and make such a code as will protect and regulate it. If we don't want it, we will say so, and no power on earth can successfully force it upon a people that are generally opposed to it. If it will pay well, all will want it, if it will not pay, none will want it.

That seems to be the great rule regulating the institution all over this country—if not the world over.

The above are some of the thoughts that will be suggested to the mind in reading the speech of Mr. Clingman and the great speech of Judge Douglas, both delivered in reply to Col. Davis and on his resolutions.

Now to the facts. Did the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati affirm Mr. Calhoun's doctrine of non-intervention? Certainly it did. Was Mr. Buchanan elected with such doctrines in his mouth? He says distinctly in his letter of acceptance of the nomination, that "the platform is one of 'non-intervention' by Congress on slavery in the Territories.

Everybody recollects that all of us here at the South said so then, and that the black republicans took issue with that doctrine then as they do now,—have just done at Chicago. Shall we then repudiate our long cherished principles, and destroy the last hope of the South by making an issue with Congress that it *shall* intervene in our favor, when we know it cannot be done, for the sake of giving the *disunion* party ground to stand up—to enable them to erect their works of destruction that will overthrow the best and noblest structure of human government the world has ever seen! The hope of the downtrodden and oppressed of every land. Let us pause for a moment and see whither we are tending. I say, let *us, the people*, not the *leaders*—they go for "place" too often, (regardless of their country's noble destiny)—pause and see if the platform actually adopted at Charleston is not all that is necessary to our protection and our success. The principles of non-intervention by Congress, that were universally adopted in all the South four years ago should be maintained now with the decisions of the Supreme Court. Who was the favorite candidate of the South four years ago, as shown by the votes at Cincinnati? Judge Douglas, the *long tried champion of Southern rights.* For fifteen years he has never faltered in the cause of equal rights to all the States and Territories under the Constitution; for no one now but can see how much better he defended our rights in the Lecompton issue than did the President. He maintained the principle of non-intervention out and out, and what has been the result; matters have quieted down, and the *people* there, the *bona fide people*—no John Browns or Stringfellows—will come in with a fraudulent Constitution, like the "Lecompton" or "Topeka,"—but the people will bring in a Constitution expressing the wishes of a majority of themselves. Do we want any thing else? Then we say Judge Douglas stands to-day higher throughout the country than he did four years ago. He is undoubtedly the greatest man now in the Senate, or in the country. He stands up nobly as a Constitutional Union Senator.

Let us rally at Baltimore and put him in nomination, and the Convention will express by a majority the voice of the PEOPLE.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.—We have received (from the Reporter we suppose) the last No. of the Reports of Law Cases, Dec. Term 1859, making quite a volume of 335 pages, and embracing 96 cases. It is printed at the Watchman office, Salisbury.

Among the decisions, two or three strike us at a slight glance, as possessing an interest outside of the Profession. For instance, in Nixon *v.* Bagby it is decided, that an officer is guilty of negligence who delays for five months to take any step to collect a claim put into his hands, and that a delay of sixteen days is negligence, if there was an apparent necessity for prompt proceedings and he was instructed to proceed immediately. And in Hearne *v.* Parker, it is held to be negligence to delay for eight days to execute a *fi. fa.*, where the officer lived within ten miles of the debtor. In London *v.* Parsley, it is decided that a deed of trust, made for the purpose of gaining time at the expense of creditors, in order to dispose of property to advantage, and prevent a sacrifice by a sale for cash, where the debtor has enough to pay all his debts, is fradulent and void, as against creditors. In Rountree *v.* Waddill, "where a prisoner was brought into open Court by his bail, and it was announced, publicly, that he was surrendered, but was unknown to the sheriff, to the plaintiff's counsel, and a stranger to all present, except to the bail and the presiding Judge, and upon being ordered in custody, fled from the court room and escaped, without having been in the custody of the sheriff, it was *held* that these facts did not amount to a valid surrender, although so adjudged by the Court, then present, and a record to that effect ordered by it."—*Observer.*

From the Western Democrat.

State Educational Association of N. C.

The undersigned, Executive Committee of the State Educational Association of N. C., would hereby give notice that the next annual meeting of the Association will not be held until some time during the ensuing Fall.

The Committee has been induced to fix a period later than usual for this meeting by reasons which they regard as entirely satisfactory; but they do not deem it necessary to give these reasons in detail now, and will only allude to a few of the leading considerations which have had an influence in forming their determination.—In the first place, by holding the meeting near mid-summer, important sections of the State are virtually excluded from the privilege of inviting the Association to meet in their midst, as a number of the delegates do not like to go far East or South at this season of the year.

Secondly, it is impossible to fix a time for the meeting when there will be vacation in all the schools; and to hold the meetings to suit those teachers whose schools are not in session, is to confine the active membership of the Association to a part only of its friends.

Thirdly, the last meeting ordered such a large amount of business to be prepared for the action of the next, that the Committees having it in charge should be allowed the longest possible time.

Fourthly, it is very desirable that the officers of the Common School System should attend the meetings of the Association, and this they can do more conveniently during the Fall than about the time of harvest.

C. H. WILEY, Supt. Com. Schools of N. C.
J. D. CAMPBELL, Rec. Sec'y.
C. C. COLE, Cor. Sec'y.

Greensboro', May, 1860. *Executive Committee.*

The Superior Court for this county closed on Saturday last. We are not aware of any thing important that occurred. For ourselves, we did not see the Court House during the week.

This Court closes the Circuit, and with it we supposed our esteemed fellow citizen Judge Shepherd would close his official service, in which he has won as enduring and enviable a fame as a Judge, as he already possessed as a Lawyer and a gentleman. But we learn that he will hold the court of Alamance this week, in place of Judge Bailey—a reciprocation of a personal kindness of the latter to himself. After this week Judge Shepherd's resignation will take effect, and he will return to the Bar.

Fayetteville Observer.

The Supreme Court.

Will commence its Summer Term in this City, on Monday, the 11th day of June. Causes will be called as follows:

June 13,	those from the	I	Circuit.
" 18,	"	V	"
" 25,	"	II	"
July 2,	"	III	"
" 9,	"	IV	"
" 16,	"	VI and VII	Circuits.

Raleigh Standard.

DR. EALING ALIAS ELLIOTT.—*Washington, May 21.*—Dr. Ealing *alias* Elliott, a pretended aurist, but who was proved to have been formerly a Corn Doctor, was arrested in this city on Saturday. He is charged with receiving large sums of money for pretendnd cures of deafness He was held to bail in $1000, but subsequently was committed, and paid $300 in cash, and has since decamped. One of the witnesses against him was his own agent. He is evidently an imposter and swindler of the first stamp.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—The steamship Cahawba, Capt. Smith, from Havana, May 18, arrived at this port to-day. She reports the Sugar market unchanged. A new issue of $250,000 has been made by the Spanish Bank, which it was thought would relieve the money market.

Movements of the Japanese.

The Japanese Embassy yesterday forenoon opened their store of presents intended for the Government of the United States. These are represented to be of the richest materials and most elaborate workmanship, exceeding in beauty what even the highest estimate had made of Japanese taste and skill. These presents yet continue in charge of the Embassy. Subsequently to this employment they critically examined a number of arms of United States patterns, which had been brought them to inspect, and with which they were well pleased.

A call was made upon them by Mr. Von Limburg, the Resident Minister from Holland to the United States. After this they paid a visit to the residence of Mr. De Stoeckl, the Minister of Russia near this Government, and then called on M. Mercier, the Representative of France, leaving their cards. A complimentary call was made on them by Mr. Von Coulebrouk, the Belgian Minister.

A highly interesting interview took place yesterday afternoon between the three physicians of the Embassy and four scientific gentlemen of the city—Dr. Evans, Prof. Stimpson, and Drs. Holston and Lincoln. The interview lasted two hours, and many valuable facts were elicited. It appears from what was stated by the Japanese physicians that medical education in Japan commences with medical reading and clinical lectures and observation in public hospitals. Unlike what prevails among the western nations, anatomy is not the basis of Japanese medicine; yet the study of anatomy has within the last three years been undertaken in the Empire. Obstetrical science is ordinarily in the hands of female practitioners, but in difficult cases male assistance is called in. The same policy prevails in the general treatment of female diseases, and by consequence female physicians are numerous; but it appears that their branch of the science is in a less advanced state than most of the other branches. In surgery the Japanese do not practice amputations. Their materia medica appears to be confined almost entirely to vegetables, and in particular to various barks, which they exhibit in decoctions. They have, however, become acquainted with calomel and quinine, and occasionally employ them both. The idea that has become current among the western nations that Japanese medicine is founded on charms, starry influences and superstitions of various kinds, is not well founded. Such notions are no doubt common enough among the ignorant vulgar, as in other countries, but with persons of education and thought they look for remedies to the operation of the ordinary powers of Nature.

On the whole, the interview left upon the minds of the American physicians a much more favorable estimate of Japanese medicine than they had previously entertained, and than that which is commonly held among enlightened European and American people. In Japan, as here and every where medicine, is in a state of progress, and it cannot be doubted it will continue to advance there with safe and rapid strides.

Later in the evening the Embassy, having accepted the invitation of Mrs. Ledyard to spend the evening at the house of her father, Gen. Cass, they attended in a body, evincing in their manner the deep gratification they felt at the consideration with which they are regarded.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Letter of the Ty-Coon of Japan.

The following is the translation of the letter of the Ty-coon of Japan, which was presented to the President by the Japanese Ambassadors, at their official reception on Thursday last:

To His Majesty the President of the United States of America I express with respect:

Lately the Governor of Simoda Insooye Sinano no Cami and the Metske Iwasi Hego no Cami had negotiated and decided with Townsend Harriss, the Minister Plenipotentiary of your country, an affair of amity and commerce, and concluded previously the treaty in the city of Yedo. And now the ratification of the treaty is sent with the Commissioners of Foreign Affairs Sinme-Buzen-no-Cami and Muragake-Awazi-no-Cami to exchange the mutual treaty. It proceeds from a particular importance of affairs and a perfectly amicable feeling. Henceforth the intercourse of friendship shall be held between both countries, and benevolent feeling shall be cultivated more and more, and never altered. Because the now deputed three subjects are those whom I have chosen and confided in for the present post, I desire you to grant them your consideration, charity, and respect.—Herewith I desire you to spread my sincere wish for friendly relations, and also I have the honor to congratulate you on the security and welfare of your country.

The 16th day, first month of the seventh year of Ausay Sar. (Sealed.)

[Name.]

The Ballad of Leger Bier.

Go, flaxen-haired and blue-eyed maiden!
My German Hebe, hasten through
Yon smoke cloud, and return thou laden
With bread and cheese and bier for two.
Limburger suits this bearded fellow;
His brow is high—his taste severe;
But I'm for Schwetzer, mild and yellow,
To eat with bread and Lager Bier.

Ah, yes! the Schwetzer hath a savor
Of marjoram and mountain thyme,
An odoriferous, Alpine flavor,
You almost hear the cow bells chime
While eating it, or, dying faintly,
The *Ranz des vaches* entrance the ear,
Until you feel quite Swiss and saintly,
Above your glass of Lager Bier.

Here comes our drink, froth-crowned and sunlit,
In goblets with high curving arms,
Drawn from a newly opened runlet—
As bier must be, to have its charms.
This primal portion each shall swallow
At one draft, for a pioneer:
And thus a ritual usage follow
Of all who honor Lager Bier.

Glass after glass, in due succession,
Till, born through midriff, heart and brain,
He mounts his throne and takes possession—
The genial spirit of the grain!
Then comes the old Bersirkir madness,
To make each man a priest and seer,
And, with a Scandinavian gladness,
Drink deeper drafts of Lager Bier.

From the Daily Morning News.

Two neighbors were talking to-day on the Square,
About politics here and about politics there;
Says one to the other, in accents quite hearty,
"Can you tell why the Constitutional-Union party
Resemble sheep following an old ram with a bell?"
"Indeed," replies the other, "I really can't tell."
"Why," says the first, "'tis as plain as your nose—
Because they'll follow their *Bell* where *Ever* (it) *et* goes."
PAYNES.

"MORAL REFORM."—Subject—a boy four years old—"By gracious, mother, I want some money."

"Oh, my darling, you should not use such words."

"Well, by thunder and lightning, then, I must have some."

"Oh, dear me! James Charles William Henry Augustus Ceasar Frederick Lafayette Bonaparte Smith, if you say such awful words I must punish you."

"Well, then, old woman, I *swear*, I will have some, now."

NOTICE.

A. M. Waddell, Esq., sub-Elector of the Union Party, and T. W. Brown, Esq., sub-Elector of the Democratic Party, will address the citizens of Lillington on Saturday next, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

May 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

The Third Quarterly Meeting for the North East Circuit will be held at Rocky Point Church, on the 16th and 17th of June, being the third Saturday and Sunday.

CASWELL W. KING.

Rocky Point, N. C., May 22, 1860.

From the Family Journal.

Helmstreet's Hair Restorative.

As evidence of the increasing popularity of this celebrated Remedy, and proof the most convincing that it is the *only* reliable article manufactured for restoring grey hair to its natural color, and increasing its strength and beauty, we copy the following from the *Saratogian:*

IT NEVER FAILS.—The most satisfactory results are *always* obtained by the use of Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. It is the oldest preparation of the kind, and has triumphantly won for itself the name "*inimitable*," in spite of all the *attempted* imitations which have followed its introduction. The long array of names in our advertising colums of those well known in our vicinity, who have used it with complete success and commend it in unmeasured terms, is sufficient to prove its real value and its intrinsic excellence. We commend it to our readers.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

May 21st, 1860 220&39-1m

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The immigrant to the settlements of the West should never be unprovided with these two curatives. They combine in themselves the whole host of drugs that are recommended from the pharmacopeia of the practioneer, and are both alterrative and invariable. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.
Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

HATHAWAY & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFER FOR SALE

000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.
300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.
100 barrels Clarified Sugars.
50 tierces choice clean Rice.
500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.
400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.
40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.

Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
The Great Blood Purifier.

The various diseases which have their imprints on the surface of the body, may be compared to signals of distress thrown out by Nature to indicate that the vital organization within needs cleansing and purifying. Whenever you find Eruptions, sores or pimples bursting through the skin

You may be Sure

the Blood is vitiated and striving to rid itself of corruption. Before a cure can be effected there must be a purification of the vital stream. The great object, therefore, is to ascertain what remedies will act most directly upon the constitutents of the blood when in the act of combination. Experience, observation, and cloud of witnesses, establish the fact that this preparation is at the very head of this class, and will soon restore the circulation to a healthy state.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
May 24, 1860. 39-1w

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 2nd, 1860. 178-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have concluded to again offer my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be held in August next, trusting that my past course in office has proved me to be not unworthy of your support.

Daily Herald copy te. E. D. HALL.
April 10th, 1860. d&w-te

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Of the Democratic Party for the county of Sampson, for the more thorough and perfect organization, suggest and recommend to the several precincts to hold primary meetings on or before the 26th of May, and appoint delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Clinton, at such time as they may prefer, (the 9th of June is suggested,) to nominate candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly. April 24, 1860.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND.
DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

May 26, 27, Sampson,..........Bethel.
June 2, 3, Smithville,..........Zion.
June 9, 10, Bladen,..........Soule Chapel.

WHITEVILLE CIRCUIT.—To this work Rev. C. W. King was appointed. His health failed. Rev. Carson Parker was put in charge and will retain the Circuit until the next Conference.

NORTH EAST CIRCUIT was left to be supplied. The health of Rev. C. W. King has so far recovered that in a very short time he will be able, probably, to resume his labors. He will take charge of North East Circuit until the next annual Conference. It is very desirable to have every member of the Quarterly Conference present at Macedonia.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.,
Wholesale Agents.
May 7, 1860.—207&37-eow1v.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 17th inst., by Rev. John S. Long, Mr. JOHN O. BECK, of Wilmington, N. C., to Mrs. MARY A. GASKILL, daughter of Robt. Kennedy, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

On the 10th inst., near Rocky Point, New Hanover county, by Rev. Joseph Wheeler, of Wilmington, Mr. JOHN D. SMITH, of High Point, to Miss ANNA C. McLENDON.

In Duplin county, on the 17th inst., by J. W. Carr, Esq., Mr. MALCOLM TEACHEY to Miss RHODA J. WELLS.

In Sampson county, on Thursday, the 13th ult., W. S. DEVANE, Esq., to Miss LAURA M., daughter of P. Murphy, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the 17th inst., RACHEL W., infant daughter of Samuel and Rachel Davis, aged one year, six months and twenty-nine days.

About 7 o'clock this morning, LEWIS H. PEIRCE, aged 40 years.

At Chapel Hill, on the 18th inst., Mrs. ROBINA NORWOOD, relict of the late Judge Norwood, in the 88th year of her age.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860.

JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]
JOEL L MOORE, J. P. [L. S.]

Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. H. A. COLVIN.

May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

WM. B. LYNCH'S SELECT SCHOOL.
MEBANESVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS SCHOOL is situated in a moral and healthy neighborhood, one mile from Mebaneville Depot, on the North Carolina Railroad.

The Principal boards his pupils in his own family; he being convinced that the teacher, standing in the relation of parent, can more successfully discharge the duties of that relation when he has his pupils under his constant supervision.

The course of instruction is preparatory to the University and other first-class Colleges. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each, beginning respectively about the middle of JANUARY and JULY.

TERMS:—Per session, for Board and Tuition, $100 in advance.

REFERENCES:—Faculty of the University; W. J. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, N. C.; A. Wilson, D. D., Melville, N. C.

WM. B. LYNCH, Principal.
May 22, 1860 39-4t

PER SCHR. SEA BIRD, TO-DAY

WE ARE RECEIVING.
Choice New Butter;
English Dairy Cheese;
Smoked Beef and Tongues. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
May 18. S. E. cor. Mar. & Sec. Sts.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, May 11, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING distribution of the Literary Fund for the first six months of the year 1860, among the several counties of the State, is ordered by the Board—a tabular statement whereof is annexed.

The amount due the respective counties will be paid at the Treasury Department, to the persons entitled, upon a compliance with the provisions of the law on the subject.

Alleghany, Madison and Polk counties will receive their shares from the counties from which they were respectively formed.

Jackson county will receive 30 per cent. of the amount allotted to Macon county, and the balance of its share from that allotted to Haywood.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
Prest. Ex-Officio Lit. Board.

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	DIST. SHARE.
Alamance	10,166	$1,219 92
Alexander	5,003	600 36
Alleghany		
Anson	10,756	1,290 72
Ashe	8,539	1,024 68
Beaufort	11,716	1,405 92
Bertie	9,973	1,196 76
Bladen	8,024	962 88
Brunswick	5,950	714 12
Buncombe	12,338	1,480 56
Burke	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus	8,674	1,040 88
Caldwell	5,836	700 32
Camden	5,174	620 88
Carteret	6,208	744 96
Caswell	12,161	1,459 32
Catawba	8,234	988 08
Chatham	16,055	1,926 60
Cherokee	6,703	804 36
Chowan	5,252	630 24
Cleaveland	9,697	1,163 64
Columbus	5,308	636 96
Craven	12,329	1,479 48
Cumberland	10,634	1,276 06
Currituck	6,257	750 84
Davidson	14,123	1,694 76
Davie	6,998	839 76
Duplin	11,111	1,333 32
Edgecombe	10,018	1,202 12
Forsyth	10,627	1,275 74
Franklin	9,510	1,141 20
Gaston	7,228	867 36
Gates	6,878	825 36
Granville	17,303	2,076 36
Greene	5,320	638 52
Guilford	18,480	2,217 60
Halifax	13,007	1,560 84
Harnett	7,089	850 70
Haywood	6,907	828 84
Henderson	6,883	825 96
Hertford	6,656	798 72
Hyde	6,585	790 20
Iredell	13,062	1,567 44
Jackson		
Johnston	11,149	1,337 92
Jones	3,395	472 20
Lenoir	6,181	741 84
Lincoln	6,924	830 88
Macon	6,169	740 28
Madison		
Martin	6,961	835 32
McDowell	5,741	688 92
Mecklenburg	11,724	1,406 88
Montgomery	6,166	739 56
Moore	8,552	1,026 26
Nash	7,905	948 60
New Hanover	14,236	1,708 32
Northampton	10,731	1,287 72
Onslow	7,040	844 80
Orange	14,957	1,794 84
Pasquotank	7,708	924 96
Perquimans	6,030	723 60
Person	8,825	1,059 00
Pitt	10,745	1,289 40
Polk		
Randolph	15,167	1,821 12
Richmond	7,936	952 32
Robeson	11,080	1,329 60
Rockingham	12,363	1,483 56
Rowan	12,329	1,479 48
Rutherford	12,388	1,486 56
Sampson	12,311	1,477 32
Stanly	6,348	761 76
Stokes	8,490	1,018 80
Surry	8,132	975 84
Tyrrell	4,452	534 24
Union	9,258	1,110 96
Wake	21,123	2,534 76
Washington	4,780	573 60
Watauga	3,348	401 76
Warren	10,366	1,243 92
Wayne	10,317	1,238 09
Wilkes	11,642	1,397 04
Wilson	6,754	810 45
Yadkin	9,511	1,141 32
Yancey	8,068	968 16
Total,	752,542	$90,425 04

May 18th, 1860. 39-3t

$75 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, three negro men, viz: JACK, JESS and JOE.

JACK left on the first of March last; he is black, rather hump shouldered, and has large eye balls, low built.

JESS is light colored, is very well built, and is chunkey. When he left he had a mustache, wore blue clothes, carrying with him some dark clothing. He is about 26 or 28 years old. I bought him in Richmond, Va., about seven years ago. He has some education and can read.

JOE is slim built and straight, very tall, of a light complexion, has a scar on one or both feet, occasioned by cuts from an axe; wore off a brown yarn coat with black velvet collar. He is about 23 or 24 years old. The two latter, Jess and Joe, left on the 12th of May, inst.

They are probably trying to pass themselves off as free, or some white person may be assisting them off.

I will give a reward of $75 for their delivery to me at Clinton, or for their confinement in any jail so that I can get them; or $25 for either of them. LOTT RICH.

Clinton, N. C., May 17th, 1860. 216-1t—39-3t

38 MARKET ST., BALDWIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE.
$30,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CLOTHING AND GENTS' FUNISHING GOODS!

Our own Manufacture, and the IMPORTATIONS for the most part to OUR OWN ORDER!!

THE SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP—the PERFECT CUT—the STYLES, are features too UNIVERSALLY WELL KNOWN, and too GENERALLY ADMITTED, to require any reference of ours. We invite the gentlemen of Wilmington and surrounding country to examine the

IMMENSE STOCK!

opening daily for general sales, and MADE TO MEASURE.

The Cutters employed by our NORTHERN HOUSE, are from among the FIRST ARTISTS in this country and Europe! Our FRENCH REPORTS and semi-monthly arrivals

OF FRENCH PATTERNS,

enables us to keep pace with

THE MUTATIONS OF FASHION!

YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, &c., &c., at
May 22. BALDWIN'S.

LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.

WE HAVE opened another lot of Lace Points and Mantillas at unusually low prices. Please examine at
May 18. S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO.'S.
Corner Store.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!! MOLASSES!!!

400 HHDS., 13 TIERCES, 27 BBLS. } CHOICE CARDENAS MOLASSES, in extra hooped, new and bright packages, cargo brig "Sarah Starr," direct from Cardenas, landing this day, and for sale by
May 21, 1860. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

NEW ORLEANS SYRUP.

30 BBLS. choice Syrup and Molasses. For sale by
May 17. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

RICE—RICE—RICE.

100 CASKS of fresh beat Charleston Rice, of various grades, in tierces and bbls. For sale by
May 17. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

GROCERIES.

Porto Rico, Crushed, A. B. and C. Refined Sugars.
Rio, Laguayra & Java Coffee.
"Wachovia Mills" Family Flour.
Charleston Beat Rice, extra quality.
North Carolina Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders.
Western Bacon, Sides and Shoulders.
Cuba Molasses & Sugar House Syrup.
Adamantine Candles.
Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap, in whole and half boxes.
Colgate's XX Starch, in 6, 12 and 36 lb. boxes.
Nails, 4d. to 30d.
Thos. Andrews & Co.'s Yeast and Soap Powders, Candy, Raisins, Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper, Cloves, Cinnamon, &c., &c.

For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
May 16th, 1860. S. E. Cor. Market and 2d sts.

ORRELL & GRADY,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &C.
No. 18 COURTLANDT ST.,
Up Stairs,
NEW YORK.

D. D. ORRELL, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.
B. F. GRADY, late of Wilmington, N. C.
May 11th, 1860 211-1w—38-3m

IF IN SEARCH OF A TRUNK,

AND YOU BELIEVE THAT
"TIME IS MONEY,"
you can save a large per centage on both, by visiting the
GREAT TRUNK DEPOT
of MYERS & MOORE, at 34 Market street, and making your selections from their immense assortment. They have all the
NEW STYLES LADIES' TRUNKS,
LADIES' RETICULES & TRAVELING BAGS,
and are selling at
LOWER PRICES
than other dealers CAN AFFORD.
Our goods are the best, and our
CHARGES LESS.
The styles are "the thing."
Our profits small. Send to us for samples, or call at 34 Market St., 34, MYERS & MOORE. 34.
May 22.

SUNDRIES.

150 BARRELS strictly choice New Oreans Syrup and Molasses;
30 hhds. Prime to Choice New Orleans Sugar;
50 bbls. Granulated and Extra C. Coffee Sugar;
250 kegs Nails—a good brand;
5 tons Hoop Iron;
15 bbls. best Distillers' Glue;
200 boxes Star and Macey's best Adamantine Candles;
175 sacks Marshall's and Ashton's Salt;
190 bbls. prime Cincinnati and N. York Mess Pork;
100 boxes Soap, various qualities. For sale by
May 22. HATHAWAY & CO.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article	Price
BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	33 @ 34
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	8 50 @10 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00 @12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 50 @ 1 80
New	1 90 @ 2 10
CANDLES, ℔ lb.	
Tallow	16 @ 18
Adamantine	20 @ 26
Sperm	35 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.	
Java	17 @ 20
Laguayra	14 @ 15
Rio	12½@ 14½
St. Domingo	12 @ 13
COTTON, ℔ lb.	
ord. to mid'g	9 @ 10½
strict mid'g	00 @ 11
good mid'g	00 @ 11¼
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	12½@ 14
Rope, ℔ lb.	7½@ 10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	90 @ 95
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8 @ 9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½@ 20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	18 @ 20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45 @ 55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,	
Mullets	7 00 @ 8 50
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00@18 00
do. No. 2	13 00 @14 00
do. No. 3	8 50 @11 00
Herrings, East	3 00 @ 5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 00 @ 6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,	
Family	0 00 @ 7 50
Superfine	0 00 @ 7 25
Fine	0 00 @ 7 00
Cross	0 00 @ 6 75
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	10 @ 18
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.	3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	00 00
5 tons and over, "	60 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 25
Per ton	9 00 @10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,	
Corn	81 @ 84
Oats	48 @ 55
Pease, Cow	85 @ 90
Do. B. Eye	1 10 @ 1 15
Wheat, red	1 10 @ 1 15
do. white	1 25 @ 1 30
Rice, rough	00 @ 1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4 @ 4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,	
Green	5½ @ 6
Dry	7½@ 9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.	
Eastern	1 10 @ 1 20
N. River	95 @ 1 00
IRON, ℔ lb.	
English, ass'd.	4½@ 00
American, ref.	3½@ 00
do. sheer.	0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton	80 00@85 00
Swede	5½@ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70 @ 75
do. fm store	1 00 @ 1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)	
Fl'r Boards	00 00 @12 50
Wide do.	0 00 @ 9 00
Scantling	0 00 @ 8 00
(Steam Sawed.)	
Floor Boards,	
rough	15 00 @16 00
planed	18 00 @19 00
clear	25 00 @30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @15 00
Scantling	12 00 @15 00
Ship Stuff,	
rough edge	14 00 @15 00
re-sawed	16 00 @17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.	
Cuba, Hhds	26 @ 28
do. Bbls.	30 @ 32
N. Orleans.	50 @ 55

Article	Price
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)	
Whiskey	28 @ 35
N. E. Rum	40 @ 45
Gin	40 @ 45
Brandy	40 @ 50
do. Apple	75 @ 1 00
do. Peach	1 00 @ 1 50
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,	
New Virgin	0 00 @ 2 75
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 55
Hard	0 00 @ 1 55
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 80
do. in order	0 00 @ 2 20
Pitch do.	0 00 @ 1 50
Rosin, Pale	3 00 @ 4 00
do. No. 1	1 50 @ 2 25
do. No. 2	1 20 @ 1 30
do. No. 3	1 10 @ 1 15
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	40½@ 41
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @ 30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
Cut	3½@ 4
Wrought	10 @ 12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,	
Sperm	2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bushl	40 @ 1 60
POTATOES,	
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00 @ 00
Irish, do.	00 @ 0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 25 @ 2 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon,	
Hams	13 @ 13½
Middlings	12 @ 12½
Shoulders	00 @ 11
Hog round	11½@ 12
Western Bacon,	
Middlings	11 @ 11½
Shoulders	9 @ 9½
N. C. Lard	12 @ 12½
West'n do.	11 @ 12
Butter	23 @ 27
Cheese	12 @ 12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,	
City Mess	19 00 @19 50
Clear do.	20 00 @21 00
Butt	16 00 @17 00
Beef, Mess	13 00 @16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00 @20 00
POULTRY,	
Chickens, live	40 @ 50
do. dead	45 @ 50
Turkeys, live	75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½@ 15
SHEEP, ℔ head,	
Lambs	1 50 @ 2 50
Mutton	1 50 @ 2 50
SALT,	
Alum, ℔ bush.	25 @ 30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	0 70@ 75
do. fm store	85@ 0 95
fine	2 00 @ 2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.	
Porto Rico	8 @ 9
New Orleans	8 @ 9
Muscovado	7½@ 9
Loaf & crush'd	10½@ 12
C. Yellow	9½@ 10
Granulated	11 @ 11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½@ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
Contract	3 50 @ 5 00
Common	1 75 @ 2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,	
W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50 @20 00
Ash Head'g	12 00 @13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
Shipping	0 00 @12 25
Mill, prime	9 00 @10 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00 @ 8 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10 @ 12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,	
Common	14 @ 20
Medium	25 @ 30
Fine	45 @ 50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17 @ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin do.	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 50
Flour do.	00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	0	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	0	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	0	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	0 @ 5
Wheat, ℔ bushel	0	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	0 00@0 00	4 00 @ 5 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	5 @ 6
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00@6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23RD, 1860.

TURPENTINE—Since our review of Wednesday last the market has ruled firm, and prices remain unchanged. There has been a steady demand from both shippers and distillers, and all received has changed hands at 2 75 for new virgin, $2 55 for yellow dip, and $1 55 for hard, per 280 lbs. The receipts for the week ended this morning show a large falling off compared with those of the previous one, and the sales comprise only 2,875 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Wednesday	476	$2 75	$2 55	1 55
Thursday	418	2 75	2 55	1 55
Friday	702	2 75	2 55	1 55
Saturday	213	2 75	2 55	1 55
Monday	500	2 75	2 55	1 55
Tuesday	466	2 75	2 55	1 55
Wednesday	100	2 75	2 55	1 55

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The advices since our last have been rather unfavorable, and in consequence the market here has ruled quiet, and shows a decline of 1 a 1½ cent on previous quotations. At the time of closing our enquiries there is some demand, and buyers offer 40 a 40½ cents, but sellers generally are holding for a higher figure;—the receipts have been meagre, and there is only a small stock in first hands. We quote sales for the week of 2,128 bbls., as follows:

Wednesday	185 bbls. at 41½ cents per gallon.	
Do.	190 " " 42½ " " "	(extra bbls.)
Thursday	50 " " 42 " " "	" "
Friday	100 " " 42½ " " "	" "
Do.	100 " " 42 " " "	" "
Friday	600 " " 41 " " "	
Saturday	135 " " 42 " " "	" "
Do.	304 " " 41 " " "	
Monday	126 " " 40½ " " "	
Do.	20 " " 40 " " "	
Tuesday	140 " " 40½ " " "	
Wednesday	28 " " 40½ " " "	
Do.	150 " " 41 " " "	" "

ROSIN—During the week just ended the market for all grades has ruled exceedingly quiet, and the transactions have been principally confined to the finer qualities. The arrivals have been quite light, and there is only a small stock of all kinds on market. We quote sales for the week of 671 bb's. at $2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50 a $4 for Pale, as in quality, and $1 50 a $2 for Opaque—all per bbl. of 280 lbs. For No. 1 only a light demand has existed, and the sales comprise a few small parcels (about 275 bbls.) at $1 50 to $2 25 per bbl. No enquiry for No. 2 and the market is decidedly dull; nominal at $1 20 to $1 25 per bbl. For the Common article the market has ruled unusually dull, and been almost entirely neglected since our last. On Thursday last a lot of 900 bbls. afloat (clear of extra) sold at $1 12½ per 310 lbs. Since then nothing has been done that we can hear of and the market closes in an unsettled condition. There is but little arriving, and there is only a small stock on market, the bulk of which is in the hands of distillers. We are unable to give a correct figure, and therefore quote nominally at $1 10 to $1 15 per 310 lbs.

TAR—After closing our review on Wednesday last, the price declined 15 cents, and sales were made at $1 85 per bbl. The market continued at this figure up to Monday, when it further declined 5 cts., and has since ruled at $1 80. The arrivals for the week have been light, and the sales reach only 420 bbls. at $1 85, and 447 do. at $1 80 per bbl.—closing at latter price, with a moderate demand from shippers.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—The market continues to be very poorly supplied with both, and prices rule high. For beeves there is an active demand, and butchers have scarcely enough on hand for immediate use. A lot of 20 head (ordinary quality) was received a few days since, and sold at 8 cents per lb. We quote at 8 to 10 cents, as in quality—the latter price only for an *extra* article of stall fatted.—SHEEP are also wanted, and few or none have been brought to market during the past week. Sell readily at prices ranging from $1 50 to $2 50 each, according to quality.

BARRELS—There has been rather more enquiry for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels for the past week or two, and the market shows more firmness; owing, however, to the small receipts, and the reduced stock offering sale, but few transactions have taken place. We quote second hand ones at prices ranging from $1 25 to $1 50 for lots as they run, and $1 80 to $1 85 for selected, as in quality; and new at $2 to $2 10 each—cash and time.

COTTON—Under the advices from abroad the market exhibited considerable activity in the early part of the week, and sales were made at a material advance on former quotations, especially in the lower grades. We quote sales as follows: Wednesday 35 bales at 10½ cents for middling; Friday, 477 do. at 6½ a 10 cents for stained, 10 1-2 cents for low middling, 10¾ cents for middling, and 11 cents for strict middling; and Saturday, 75 do. at 11 cents for strict and 11¼ cents per lb. for good middling. Since Saturday there has been a moderate demand from buyers, but for the want of stock no transactions have taken place. Scarcely any has been received during the week, and there is but little at present offering sale. We quote the market as closing firm at above figures.

COFFEE—For some weeks past no change has taken place in the price of this article, and the market rules quiet.—There is a moderate supply in dealers hands, and the demand is principally for retail lots. See table for store prices, in quantities as wanted.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair demand for retailing purposes, and we note only a light supply on market. We continue to quote at 95 cents a $1 per bushel from the granaries.

DRIED FRUIT—There is scarcely any demand at present for this article; there is, however, but little arriving, and only two or three small lots are on market. We quote apples at prices ranging from 3½ to 4½ cents, and peaches at 8 a 10 cents for peeled, and 6 a 8 cents per lb. for unpeeled, according to quality.

EGGS—Are wanted, and sell readily at 18 a 20 cents per dozen.

FEATHERS—Continue to be brought to market slowly, and are in demand; sell readily at 45 to 55 cents per lb.

FISH—Are in light supply, and nothing doing except in the retail way. See table for store prices.

FLOUR—The market for State brands rules about the same as reported in our last. The stock in first hands has become quite light, in the absence of receipts worthy of note for the past two or three weeks, and consists principally of small parcels; it is, however, fully adequate for present uses, as retailers do not seem disposed to operate to any extent unless at lower prices. The sales during the week have been confined to a few small lots at $7 25 for superfine, and $7 50 for family;—at the close of our review sellers generally are holding at $7 37½ for superfine, but no sales have taken place at this figure.

GUANO—There is a fair enquiry for nearly all kinds, and the market is moderately supplied. We quote sales from store at the following prices, in lots of one ton and upwards: Peruvian $60; Reese's Manipulated $50; American $40; Sombrero $35; Superphosphate of Lime $50, and Land Plaster $10 per ton.

GRAIN—For CORN the market remains without material change. The stock in dealers' hands continues fully fair for the season, and there appears to be but little enquiry at present, still a few cargoes of prime quality would meet with ready sale at fair quotations. A cargo of 1400 bushels was received on Monday last and changed hands on terms not made public—believed, however, at 84 cents per bushel. No receipts or sales since then, and we therefore quote the market as nominal at 81 a 84 cents, as in quality.——PEAS—There is a moderate supply of *Cow* in dealers' hands, and the demand has become somewhat checked;—parcels find ready sale, however, at 85 to 90 cents per bushel. *Clay* are in light stock, and are wanted for planting;—a lot of 60 bushels sold from store a few days since at $1 15 per bushel.——OATS—Continue in moderate stock, and merely a retail demand exists. No sales except in the small way from store, and consequently we are unable to give a correct quotation.——RICE—The market is fairly supplied with *clean*, and rules quiet at former rates. There is only a light demand from the trade, and we quote small transactions at 4 cents per lb. in tierces.

HAY—There have been no receipts of either Northern or Eastern make since our last review, consequently we have no sales to report except in the small way. The market is rather poorly supplied, and at present there is a fair demand from dealers. We refer to our table for quotations, which may be considered as merely nominal.

LIME—Is in moderate supply, and we notice merely a retail demand. Former receipts are selling from store at $1 a $1 10 for common lump, and $1 35 a $1 40 per cask for white.

MOLASSES—In the market for Cuba we have no change to report as regards prices. There is merely a retail demand at present, and we notice a heavy stock in first hands.—On Monday last we notice the arrival from Cardenas of two cargoes comprising 648 hhds., 24 tcs., and 27 bbls., which have been landed, and selling from wharf at 26 cents in lots of 5 hhds. and upwards, and 28 cents per gallon for single hhds.

POTATOES—Irish are in moderate request, and the market is very poorly supplied. Selling from store at $2 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—For N. C. cured BACON the market remains about the same as last reported. There is little or none arriving, and the supply in first hands is about worked off; there is, however, but little demand existing, and retailers have a sufficient stock on hand for present wants. In the absence of receipts the sales for the week consist of only one or two small lots at 11½ a 12 cents for hog round, and 13 a 13½ cents per lb. for hams—highest figures being paid for an extra article. The market is moderately supplied with Western cured, and, in the absence of the usual demand, has ruled decidedly dull. We quote only small transactions from store at 9 a 9½ cents for shoulders, and 11 a 11½ cents per lb. for sides, as in quantity and quality.——LARD—The supply of N. C. make has become somewhat reduced in the absence of receipts, and there is only a small stock at present in dealers hands; there is, however, merely a retail enquiry, and we quote sales at 12½ cents per lb. in bbls. Western sells at 11½ a 12 cents, as in quality.——PORK—Nothing of consequence has been doing in Northern for some weeks past; the market is moderately supplied, and we quote only small sales from store at prices quoted in our table.

SALT—There is merely a retail demand for both Liverpool ground and Alum, and although the stock on market is rather light, it appears to be fully adequate for present wants. No receipts or sales, and we refer to our table for store quotations, as in quantity.

SHINGLES—There is but little demand for shipping purposes, and the market continues to rule quiet. Small sales of Common at $1 75 to $2, as in quality. On Saturday about 50,000 Contract sold at $5 per M.

TIMBER—We have nothing new to notice in this article.—There is a fair demand from millers for prime quality of shipping, and high prices are easily obtained; inferior, however, is difficult of sale, unless at low prices. The sales for the week comprise 15 a 20 rafts, at prices ranging from $5 to $10 75 per M., cash and time. See table for classified figures.

FREIGHTS—For coastwise the market rules exceedingly dull, though we have no change to report in prices. Country produce arrives sparingly, and there is but a small quantity offering for shipment—scarcely enough for the vessels now in port. See table for last prices paid.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 21.—Bacon 12 @ 14; Cotton—Fair to Good, 10¾ @ 10½; Ordin. to Mid. 8 @ 8½; Flour—family, 7 20 @ $7 25; Super. 6 95 @ $7 00; Fine, 6 70 @ $6 75; Scratched, 6 45 @ $6 50; Grain—Corn, $1 10 @ 1 15; Wheat, $1 00 @ 1 15; Oats, 75 @ 90; Peas, $1 00 @ 1 10; Rye, $1 15 @ 1 25; Lard—12½ @ 14 cents; Molasses—Cuba 30 @ 32 cents; New Orleans, 50 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, $1 25 @ 1 30; Turpentine—Yellow dip, $2 10 @ 0 00; Virgin, $2 30 @ 0 00; Hard, $1 10 @ 0 00; Spirits, 38½ a 39 cents.

Bacon—We note a decline in N. C. Bacon. Sales since Thursday at 11½ to 12 cts., hog round. No change in Western.

Cotton—No transactions since last review.
Flour—Firm at quotations.
Grain—All kinds in demand at above figures.
Turpentine—No change, (see table.)
Spirits—Sales on Friday at 38½ to 39.

MOBILE, May 21st.—The Cotton market is unchanged, sales to-day of 500 bales; Middlings 10 1-2 a 10¾ cents.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21st.—Sales to-day of 1,500 bales Cotton. There was a fair inquiry, with a scant supply offering. Prices are unchanged. Freights to Liverpool have improved, and are now quoted at 7 1-16d.

SALISBURY, May 22.—Bacon 11 a 11½; Beeswax 20 a 25; Coffee, Rio, 12½ a 16; Java 17 a 22½; Cotton 9 a 10; Cotton Yarn 0 90 a $1 00; Corn 70 a 75; do. Meal 70 a 75; Feathers per lb. 30 a 35; Flour per bbl. 5 75 a $6 00; per 100 lb. 2 75 a $2 90; Lard 12 a 12½; Pork 7½ a 8; Molasses, Common 35 a 45; Sugar house, 60 a 65; Muscovado 45 a 50; Oats 40 a 50; Potatoes, Irish, 50 a 80; Sweet 50 a 50; Rags, per lb 2½; Salt per sack 1 70 a $1 80; Sheeting, brown 9 a 10; Sugar, brown, 7 a 10; Loaf 12 a 15; Clarified 11 a 12; Tallow, 10 a 12; Wheat white 1 25a$1 30; red 1 10a1 25, Wool, 25 a 30.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Cotton—Market firm; sales of 800 bales. Flour is heavy; sales of 12,500 bbls., State at 5 10 a $5 15, Ohio at 5 90 a $6, and Southern at 5 85 a $6 25. Wheat is heavy; sales of 60,000 bushels at a decline of 1 a 2 cents, white Western $1 54, Milwaukee club 1 23 a $1 25.—Corn has declined 1 a 2 cents, sales of 84,000 bushels, mixed at 60 a 71 cents. Pork is heavy, Mess at 17 50 a $17 87½, Prime at 12 50 a $13 75. Lard is firm at 11¼ a 11¾ cents.—Sugar is steady at an advance of ¼, Muscovado 6 a 6¾ cents. Spirits Turpentine is heavy at 46 a 47 cents. Rosin is heavy, at 1 52½ a $1 57½. Rice is steady at 4¼ a 4¾ cents.

CHARLESTON, May 21.—Cotton.—The market continues firm, and prices are very full. The sales to-day were confined to some 850 bales, as follows, viz: 4 bales at 5¾; 137 at 8½; 53 at 9½; 8 at 10¼; 11 at 10¾; 30 at 10¾; 6 at 11; 8 at 11¼; 110 at 11¾; 8 at 11½; 190 at 11¾; 118 at 11⅞, and 150 bales at 12 cents.

NEWBERN, May 22—For the week.—Naval Stores—Our market for the week just past has been unusually dull & very little has been done in any article of naval stores. About 1,500 bbls. of Turp't. have been disposed of at $3 30 a $3 50 for New Virgin, $3 15 for Dip and $2 15 for Hard—the latter suffering a slight decline on Saturday, a few bbls. having sold at $3 10 for Dip and $2 10 for Hard.

Rosin and Tar—Nothing of any consequence has been done in Rosin or Tar, the market closing firm at $1 15 for the former and $1 75 to $2 for the latter, as in order.

Spirits Turpentine—A few lots went at 42c. a 42 1-2 per gallon.

Flour—We have heard of no transactions, except in quantities to suit consumers. The supply, however, is good and can be had by the quantity at $6 75 for superfine and $7 25 for family.

Corn—Several cargoes have been disposed of during the week at from $3 40 a $3 50 per bbl., closing at the former figure.

Bacon—N. C. cured is selling to retail dealers at $10 50 to $11 per 100 lbs. hog round.

Hay—Northern finds ready sales at $1 40 per 100 lbs. by the quantity.

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

WE ARE PREPARED now to make up at the shortest notice, the finest Suit, after the latest fashion, which we receive every month direct from Paris. Perfect fit is warranted, or no pay. Our workmanship is superior to any other house in the State; we send no work North to be made, as other houses do; all our work is made by hand and under our own superintendence. Call at

HEINS & DOMLER'S,
Wilmington Merchant Tailoring & Clothing Store.
May 18th, 1860 217

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
E. R. DURKEE & CO.'S
SELECT SPICES.

Guaranteed not only
ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY PURE,
but ground from fresh Spices, selected and cleansed by us expressly for the purpose, without reference to cost. They are beautifully packed in tinfoil, (lined with paper,) to prevent injury by keeping, and are full weight, while the ordinary ground Spices are almost invariably short. We warrant them, in point of strength and richness of flavor,
BEYOND ALL COMPARISON,
as a single trial will abundantly prove.
Manufactured only by E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
Feb. 14—137&25-tf 181 Pearl street, New York.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

May 16.—Schr. W. H. Northrop, Silliman, 6 days from Eletheura, to H. Burkhimer; with fruit.

Brig Lincoln Webb, Lloyd, from New York, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Florida, Tall, from Baltimore, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Br. Barque Return, Cann, from Newport, Eng., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with iron for W. C. & R. R. R.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to John M. Clark.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Jno. M. Clark.

Steamer Douglas, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway & Co.

Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to C. H. Robinson & Co.

17—Schr. Telescope, Scarbor, from Elizabeth City to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; 1400 bush. corn.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Corson, from Charleston, to Harriss & Howell.

Schr. Arcade, Certin, from Point Petre, to J. A. Willard; with molasses.

17—Schr. Sea Bird, Smith, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Chas. M. Neal, Godfrey, from Philadelphia, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Br. Brig Europa, Francis, 65 days from Bristol, Eng., to Master; with iron for W. & W. R. R.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. Murray & Co.

Steamer Enterprise, Jones, from Elizabethtown, to W. P. Elliott.

18—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. Murray & Co.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Davis, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

19—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Master; with naval stores.

19—Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville, to Master.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville to J. M. Clark.

Schr. Senora Isabel, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

20—Brig Sarah Starr, Eddy, from Cardenas, to G. C. & W. J. Munro; with 400 hhds., 13 tcs., 27 bbls. molasses.

21—Brig John Balch, Whaley, from Cardenas, to G. C. & W. J. Munro; with 248 hhds. and 11 tcs. molasses.

Schr. George Harriss, Dazey, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. Murray & Co.

22—Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. Murray & Co.

23—Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway & Co.

CLEARED.

May 17—Schr. R. W. Brown, Burton, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 244 bbls. spirits turpt., 1,447 do. rosin, 74 bush. pea nuts, 5 bales yarn, 8 do. cotton, 2 bbls. mdze., 4 boxes and 5 bbls. old copper.

18—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. Murray & Co.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

18—Br. Brig Spartan, Dew, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 2,250 bbls. naval stores.

19—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E. Murray & Co.

19—Br. Brig Iris, Kenward, for Belfast, Ireland, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1,836 bbls. naval stores.

Nor. Brig L'Union, Bretzen, for Falmouth, for orders, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 1,856 bbls. rosin.

Meck. Brig Leonidas, Meyer, for Rotterdam, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 50 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2300 do. rosin.

20—Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, for Averysboro', by Owen & Yarbrough.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Jno. M. Clark.

22—Schr. Emily, Nickerson, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 613 bbls. spirits turpt., 1464 do. rosin, 50 do. tar, 1 box and 2 bbls. fur.

Schr. E. D. McClenahan, Mitchell, for Baltimore, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 33 bbls. spirits turpt., 99 do. rosin, 133 do. copper ore, 4 do. lard, 16 do. mdze., 12 cords juniper wood, 17,000 ft. lumber.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Davis, for Little River, by D. A. Lamont.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. Murray & Co.

23—Schr. Ned, Henderson, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 668 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2,000 do. rosin, 63 bales cotton, 18 empty bbls.

Schr. O. M. Pettit, Clark, for Boston, by E. A. Keith; with 200 bbls. rosin, 57 bales cotton, 130,000 ft. lumber.

Barque Western Sea, Taylor, for Trieste, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 2,050 bbls. rosin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E. Murray & Co.

DR. A. & J. SMALL,
Operative and Mechanical Dentists.

THANKFUL for the uncommonly liberal patronage already received from the people of this county, Dr. A. SMALL has associated with himself his brother, J. SMALL, whose merits as a Dentist, to be appreciated only require to be known; and they are determined to perform every operation as well as it is in their power to do it, and to deserve the confidence of all.

Those so situated that they cannot come to town, can be accommodated at their homes by dropping us a note.

Office on the first floor of the JOURNAL Building, Wilmington, N. C. [April 24—197&35-tf

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
WORTHY OF
Universal Confidence and Patronage.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

47 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 15th inst., has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald. Very respectfully,

BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No 11 Carrol Place.

SIAMASTON, Ala., July 20th, 1859.

TO PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir: Your "Hair Restorative" has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the PUBLIC of its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all!

Yours truly, WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage South. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong Southern paper. W. H. Kenedy.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
May 7th, 1860. 207&37-3m

GREAT REDUCTION.

IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
50c. Lawns at 37½;
37½c. " " 25;
25c. " " 16;
Great Bargains in Barages, Barage de Anglais, and other Dress Goods.
A consignment of Muslin Robes will be sold at New York Auction cost.
May 15. HEDRICK & RYAN.

ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY

OF Interesting Books by Adams' Express at
KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.
The Mill on the Floss, by George Elliott, author of Adam Bede, quite a popular work.
Humboldt's Cosmos, a Description of the Universe.
Rulledge, a new work and quite interesting.
Planter's Northern Bride, by Mrs. Lee Hentz.
Love, (Leamour,) by Mitchlet.
Tales of a Grandfather, by Sir Walter Scott.
Major Jones' Courtship and Travels, illustrated.
The Golden Censor, by Thos. D. Summers, D. D.
May 19.

MANTILLAS.

HANDSOME LACE MANTILLAS at very low prices.
May 15. HEDRICK & RYAN.

SALT—SALT.

600 SACKS SALT, of large size and seamless Sacks, in store and for sale by
May 11. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6¼ cts. per quarter.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for New Hanover County, respectfully requests all the Districts in this County that have not already held meetings for the appointment of Delegates to the Democratic County Convention, or have not already arranged to hold such meetings at some earlier period, to do so *on SATURDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT, being the last Saturday in May.* It is earnestly requested that meetings will be held by that time at the farthest, at the usual place of meeting in each District, and Delegates appointed, in order that all parts of the County may be fully and fairly represented in the County Convention, to be held in Wilmington, on Tuesday, June 12th, being the Tuesday of County Court.

☞In accordance with the desire of Dr. Bellamy, the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for this County, we publish a request having reference to the holding of meetings for the appointment of Delegates to our County Convention. We are not aware that any meetings have yet been held or any Delegates appointed. It is about time that the attention of the party was directed to this subject, in order that any decision, when made, may be a deliberate one, and calculated to command the respect of the party, and reflect its wishes. Shall we say for all District meetings not already held or called, SATURDAY, MAY 26TH?

☞We dislike exaggeration or misrepresentation on one side or the other. Mr. Douglas has strong friends in New Orleans—of that we feel assured; but the attempt to get up a meeting in that city to denounce the retiring Louisiana delegation to Charleston, prior to the return home of the gentlemen composing that delegation, was not, as has been represented, a great demonstration—a success. On the contrary it was a failure, as we learn from gentlemen who were there. There was an ovation given to the delegation on its return.

What may happen again—what may, in fact, underlie all these superficial indications we cannot say. If any importance is to be attached to these things, however, they ought to be properly and fairly stated.

☞The Republicans at Chicago appear to have had a tolerably rough time of it, arising out of the jealousy of the Free Soil State delegates, against admitting to full and equal fellow-ship the sneaking persons who assumed to represent Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri and Texas on the floor of a Black Republican Convention. Finally the vote of these States was scaled down, and then it was resolved that a majority of all the votes cast should be sufficient for a nomination.

The platform was correctly stated in our telegraphic dispatch of yesterday. We give in full that portion of it in which reference is made to the territorial question:

That the new dogma, that the constitution carries slavery into the territories is a dangerous political heresy at variance with the provisions of the constitution and is revolutionary in its tendencies.

That the normal condition of the territories is freedom, and when threatened it becomes a duty to maintain that provision of the constitution declaring that none should be deprived of liberty or property without due course of law.

ANOTHER EXODUS.—It would appear as though Ireland was on the eve of another Exodus of her people.—The movement has commenced and thousands are pouring into all her ports to take shipping either direct, or *via* Liverpool, for the four quarters of the earth, the grand stream flowing, however, towards the shores of the "Great Republic."

For some years past there has been a comparative suspension—a pause in this movement; this pause was due to many causes. At first the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act was beneficial, then produce was in demand for the supply of the armies in India or the Crimea; then crops were good; then the wars absorbed a good many men, and somehow Irishmen will enlist where there is fighting going on, even if the battles to be fought be those of the hated "Saxon." These causes kept them at home or in British service, while the Know Nothing excitement scared them off from coming to America.

Last year was unfavorable in the way of Irish crops. There were no war prices to be obtained, nor big bounties for enlistment. The Know Nothing excitement has all blown over, for the time at least. Dr. Cahill has been writing letters home which have been read by, or to, every Celtic Irishman, and the result of all these causes combined, is the renewed stampede from Ireland which will soon cease to be Celtic, and become Saxonized, for those to whom and for whom Dr. Cahill writes, and with whom his influence is immense, are all Catholics, and all of the aboriginal or Celtic race—race and religion being there synonimous terms and distinctly marked.

Germany, and even Italy, contributes to swell the stream—Italy actually sending several parties not engaged in the organ and monkey business.

Republican Nominations.

The nomination of Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hamlin, of Maine, as the candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice President of the United States, is announced to-day by telegraph. This nomination (we allude now to that for President) shows two things—the first that Abolitionism does not feel quite confident *yet*—we use the term Abolitionism, for it comes to that after all—otherwise its "Great Expounder," Wm. H. Seward, would have been nominated;—second, that the Republicans put up "Abe Lincoln" as the competitor of Mr. Douglas, he having occupied that position in Illinois.

They, no doubt expect to use against Mr. Douglas, in the event of his being a candidate, certain admissions—which they assert he made during the Senatorial canvass in Illinois.

NOMINATED.—It will be seen that a Democratic Convention in Columbus has nominated N. L. Williamson, Esq., as the Democratic candidate to represent Columbus county in the next House of Commons of North Carolina. It is a good nomination.

It will also be seen that a Convention of delegates representing the Democracy of the senatorial district composed of the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, has unanimously nominated Thomas D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, as the Democratic candidate for Senator from that District. Mr. McDowell has long represented that district with honor to himself and advantage to his constituents. We trust that he will find it consistent with his duty to himself and his family to yield to this call of the Democratic party, in whose cause he has already made so many sacrifices. Of this, however, he alone can judge, and in case of his deciding in the negative, no one can say that he has not already done enough.

☞The Kinston *Advocate* does not sustain the Newbern *Progress* in its bitter complaints over the change of Schedule on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad—the mail Agent does not, and apparently few do outside of the *Progress'* immediate circle. We rather think that the main object of the directors in changing the Schedule was to accommodate the pleasure travel from the West and other points, this being during a part of the year the most remunerative passenger business which the road receives. There was, we feel certain, no idea nor wish to "outrage" anybody's feelings or business.

☞Dr. James Williams, of Union County, is the Democratic candidate to represent the Senatorial district composed of Anson and Union Counties, in the next Senate of North Carolina.

GEORGIA AND THE CONVENTIONS.—Judge Benning, the Chairman of the Georgia delegation which withdrew from the Charleston Convention, recommends, on behalf of the majority of the Georgia delegation, that a convention of the Democratic party of Georgia be called, and that that convention appoint a set of delegates to attend both the Richmond and the Baltimore Convention—there seeming now to be a disposition on the part of the latter convention to concede something on the platform.

Judge Benning proposes this course in the view that the Richmond Convention will hold itself simply in a position of advisement, ready to be changed into one of co-operation with the Baltimore Convention, if any fair understanding can be arrived at in relation to the platform.

He says: "It will be perceived that the question of a platform will, in all probability, be again opened in the Convention, when it assembles at Baltimore. That question is not beyond the power of the Convention, as I was assured by its President, Gen. Cushing."

Of the Richmond Convention, called one week before the re-assembling of the National Convention at Baltimore, Judge Benning says:

"Such a Convention as that invited to assemble at Richmond, will furnish an opportunity for securing concert of action in the matter of obtaining a proper platform from the Baltimore Convention; and, also, for securing concert of action in the matter of the measures to be adopted, in case the hopes of a proper platform from the Baltimore Convention should be disappointed."

From this, as well as from other indications, and from facts within our own knowledge, we can truly say that the seceding delegates, with a few noisy exceptions, still maintain a position of friendly advisement with, rather than of hostility towards the National Convention, and that all the cheap thunder of parties who denounce that National Convention as the "Free Soil Wing," etc., etc., is treated with as much contempt by them as by us.

☞Taking it upon the whole, we rather think that the Japan-ward now on a visit to the President, at Washington, will be found rather a costly lot of goods, but perhaps worth the money. It is certainly bread cast upon the waters, and no doubt, it will be "many days" and several years before it returns.

But then they are great and glorious antipodeans—persons who relatively to us stand with their heels upwards, have peculiar institutions—are great at imitation—have already improved upon Sharp's rifle, and can cheat Connecticut upon a trade. They are also beauties, (over the left,) and the distinguished persons among them carry two swords each, one sword being for their enemy, the other for the purpose of disembowelling themselves on an emergency. As we are anxious to have a full knowledge and practical illustration of the manners and customs of these people, we trust that the emergency may arise. We think they will be wanting in courtesy if they do not give a full, *bona fide* exhibition.

But we are sometimes a little puzzled to know what great advantages the manufacturing nations of the West, whether European or American, can hope to derive from the opening of trade with Japan, a nation which is preeminently manufacturing and adaptive—which, with a redundant population, has neither breadstuffs nor the raw materials of manufactures to export, and which, with an abundant and skilled labor, can produce everything for itself cheaper than its rivals can supply it.—What then can we hope to sell the Japanese? They grow their own silk and manufacture it—their own cotton—their own rice;—mine their own iron, their own copper;—grow their own tobacco;—do all their own work. Their climate, like our own, has a wide range of temperature, and largely varied productions.

We *may* trade, but the trading will be nearly all one way. We may buy but will find it hard to sell. The common people—boatmen, laborers, etc., wear hardly any clothes, and there could therefore be small demand for "domestics." The "big bugs" drink rice wine, and would hardly appreciate the "corn juice" from Cincinnati. As for Colt's pistols and Sharp's rifles they make them already. There is hardly a thing they don't grow or get up on their own hook, with the exception of naval stores. Neither Commodore Perry nor Minister Harriss alludes to naval stores Let us ship them some.

DIFFERING.—The *Courier* and *Observer* differ from the *Carolinian* in regard to the number in attendance at the Opposition ratification meeting in Fayetteville this week, which was addressed by Maj. F. D. Poisson, of Wilmington. According to these papers the attendance was very respectable in point of numbers. As there appears to be a misunderstanding about the matter, and we copied from the *Carolinian* yesterday, we deem it just to say that the *Courier* states that there were between two hundred and fifty and three hundred persons in attendance upon the meeting in question. The official account, of course, says it was "large and enthusiastic."

We have thus stated both sides of the newspaper account of the meeting. As to the speaking—Mr. Poisson is well enough known in Wilmington to render any quotation or comment from Fayetteville unnecessay, and we have "nothing to say."

"NO LONGER A DEMOCRAT."—We notice a piece under the above caption going the rounds of the opposition press in this State. It is copied from the Wilmington Herald, and has reference to some remarks made by Hon. Wm. S. Ashe in the Democratic National Convention at Charleston. On the authority of the Baltimore Sun it is stated that Mr. Ashe said if these minority resolutions were adopted he would be compelled to abandon the convention and disconnect himself from the Democratic party.

Now, in the first instance, Mr. Ashe's remarks had reference to a preamble and resolution contained in the minority platform, which in his opinion went to constitute the Supreme Court of the United States the dictator of principles for the Democratic party. *That was stricken out.* Secondly, Mr. Ashe did not say that he would disconnect himself from the Democratic party.—By leaving the Convention he would disconnect himself, of course, as a delegate from the organization of that Convention. When Wm. S. Ashe is "no longer a Democrat" queer things will happen.

As we sat within a foot of Mr. Ashe at the time, and spoke to him immediately before and immediately after, we know not only what he said, but what he intended to have said had he not been interrupted by a call to "order."

☞Robert C. McDonald, the young Alabamian, who shot Virginia Stewart, his paramour, on the 4th of August last, on the steps of the Brandreth House, New York, committed suicide in one of the cells of the City Prison, on the evening of Monday, the 14th instant. A search resulted in the discovery of an empty half-ounce vial, labelled McMunn's Elixir,—a very strong preparation of opium. When found he was too far gone to be resuscitated.

Carolina Yatch Club.

At the regular annual meeting held in this town on yesterday, among other business transacted, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

Commodore—Gen. Alex. McRae.

Vice Commodore—Parker Quince.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. C. Morse.

Committee on Regattas—H. Burkhimer, Thos. M. Gardner and W. M. Parsley.

Committee on Prizes—John A. Baker, R. H. Grant and C. C. Morse.

The Club now numbers about sixty, and at its meeting yesterday received eight new members.

The Republican Nominations.

The Republicans, like the "Union" men at Baltimore, have put the man of the greatest *prestige* in the rear rank. Hannibal Hamlin, the Republican nominee for the office of Vice President, is much better known as a politician than Mr. Lincoln, the nominee of the same party for the principal office. In this the resemblance or parallel between the Republican and Union nominations holds. If carried farther, it fails, for, although Mr. Everett may be, and, indeed, is, superior to Mr. Bell, it would be uncandid to say that Mr. Hamlin is thus superior to Mr. Lincoln. The position of the latter is wholly due to his canvass of the State of Illinois two years ago, in which his competitor was Judge Douglas, and the prize in view was United States Senatorship from Illinois. That canvass proved Mr. Lincoln to be a most able debater. It was a contest of giants, in which he maintained his ground—a wrong one, we think—ably and courteously. It is as the antagonist of the "Little Giant" that Mr. Lincoln is best known. It was that canvass that gave him the nomination.

Mr. Hamlin was once a Democrat—was a Democrat until he found or thought he found that Democracy would not *pay* in Maine. He is a man of talents—of cultivation—a pleasant speaker—polished and accurate, without mannerism or provincialism—a political hypocrite—a man without principle—a Hannibal Hamlin man, and nothing else.

The ticket, as a sectional ticket, is a strong one. It is stronger than Fremont and Dayton—it is, perhaps, the strongest ticket that could have been nominated at Chicago. It will take the whole united, undivided strength of the Democracy to beat it, assisted by every conservative element, outside of the party, that can be brought to its assistance.

By the way, Mr. Seward was really the choice of the Republicans, and, although Lincoln obtained a majority over him in Convention, he only did so by obtaining the votes of delegates purporting to represent the States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Texas. Seward is not only the great expounder—the apostle of Black Republicanism—but he is its chosen champion.

☞The Japanese appear to be quite a social people away from home, and the great difficulty is to keep some wicked persons from inviting, persuading and prevailing upon them to take too many toddies. It seems that some "jolly" fellows seduced one of them into the bar-room, promising themselves "a high old time" in getting a heathen as "drunk as a christian," and the saffron-colored man like Barkis, was "willing," when suddenly a policeman appeared, and snatched the "imperial" envoy from the jaws of destruction. The President is determined to defend them from grog until he has done with them, and then they may do as they please. They are going to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. They are fond of oyster soup—take a great interest in the mode of lighting by gas, and think the ladies "fine," "good," and so on. Some of the fair have carried on quite a flirtation with the yellow men. They are a small, effeminate looking people—not at all resembling John C. Heenan.

☞Gen. La Vega, once a prisoner in the U. States, during the war with Mexico, is reported to have had quite a taking way with him, and, indeed, gained a very considerable popularity in the United States—especially with the fair sex.

Well, the General was exchanged and went home.—He was again taken prisoner—it was a way he had—he was *always* taken prisoner—he rather liked it.

We see that in the recent battle near San Luis Potosi, in which the Liberalists defeated the forces of the Church Party, Gen. La Vega was again taken prisoner, and the report is, that they shot him *this* time, so that the gallant General will escape capture in future.

The New York Steamship.

It will be seen by advertisement in another column, that the Steamship Parkersburg is advertised to leave New York for Wilmington, N. C., on the 2nd June, and will continue her trips during the Summer, leaving New York and Wilmington every alternate Saturday.

The Parkersburg is a safe and roomy vessel, and will be able to afford reliable accommodation until the other vessels, now building, can be put on the line.

☞The Wilmington Light Infantry are to celebrate their anniversary on Monday next at Belvider, in Brunswick county, about 3 miles from town. We learn that a number of ladies and gentlemen have been invited to the pic-nic, and to witness the target exercise. They leave here early in the morning, and no doubt will have a pleasant time. Several prizes are to be shot for, which are now on exhibition at the store of Messrs. Brown & Anderson.

A steamer carrying the members of the company and their guests will leave Dock street wharf at 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

☞We acknowledge the receipt of a courteous invitation to be present at the celebration of the 4th anniversary of the LaFayette Light Infantry of Fayetteville, said celebration to take place to-day, the 19th, to-morrow, the 20th, the anniversary of the Company, as well as of the Mecklenburg Declaration, being Sunday.

☞The British barque *Return*, from Newport, England, arrived here yesterday, with iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. The *Return* came over the Bar and up to town drawing 13½ feet.

☞The Washington *States and Union* persistently quotes from the Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* as Democratic authority. The *Progress* has time and again denied and repudiated any party character. It speaks and is authorized to speak for no party in North Carolina.

☞On Monday evening last, the neighborhood of Monroe, Union county, was visited by a tremendous hail storm. On Tuesday morning hail stones were gathered the size of marbles, after lying exposed to the air some twelve hours.

Ladies' Fair at Goldsboro'.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the Fair to be held by the Ladies of the Baptist Church at the Town Hall, in Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of May, inst.

If in our power, we should take pleasure in being present. We learn that the attendance from points along the line of the railroads, North and South, East and West of Goldsboro', will probably be quite large.

ACCEPTS.—C. F. Fisher, Esq., accepts the nomination tendered to him as the Democratic candidate to represent the Senatorial district composed of the Counties of Rowan and Davie. Mr. Fisher will be elected, at least such appears to be the sanguine expectation of his friends. There has beretofore been an opposition majority in the district.

Nominations.

Levi T. Oglesby, Esq., of Cartaret County, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate to represent Cartaret and Jones in the next Senate of North Carolina. C. R. Thompson, Esq., has been nominated to represent Cartaret in the House of Commons.

DEMONSTRATIONS.—At Norfolk they fired a hundred guns for John C. Heenan. At other points they fired as many for Bell and Everett. At Savannah, Ga., they fired guns and *let a man out of jail* in honor of the Seceders from the Charleston Convention.

Verily there is no accounting for tastes.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.—*New York, May* 18.—The transfer clerk in the office of the Pacific Mail Company is reported missing to-day, and a defaulter to the amount of $50,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 19th, 1860.

Hon. Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, was, on yesterday, nominated as the Republican candidate for President, on the 3d ballot, and Hanibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President, on the 2d ballot.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 19, 1860.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was occupied with speeches by Messrs. Douglas and Davis, on the territorial resolutions.

The House passed the steamboat passenger safety Bill.

The Japanese visited several Foreign Ambassadors yesterday, and attended Gen. Cass' reception last night.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 19th, 1860.

The steamship Adriatic, from Southampton on the 9th inst., arrived here this morning. Her news is unimportant. The Liverpool Cotton and Breadstuffs markets were unchanged.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, C. E., May 21st, 1860.

The steamship Anglo Saxon passed here yesterday forenoon, from Liverpool for Quebec, but in consequence of our news boat for our despatches being stove by the steamer, no news was obtained; the crew of the boat was saved. She brings one day later news.

News expected from Quebec, but not received up to the hour of going to press.—*Journal.*

Additional News by the Adriatic.

The steamer Great Eastern will sail from Southampton for New York on the 9th of June.

Count Montemolin and Don Ferdinand had publicly renounced their claims to the Spanish throne.

Garibaldi had left for Sicily, in command of an Expeditionary corps.

Switzerland insists on the assembling of a Conference of the Great Powers immediately.

In reply to the proposals of France, England consents to adopt as the basis of a Conference article 92 of the first act of Vienna, which refers to the neutralization of Chablais and Faucigny. England reserves the right to make proposals at the Conference relative to the mode of neutralization. This declaration increases the probabilities of the assemblage of the Conference.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Southampton.]

LONDON, May 9.—A despatch from Berlin says that the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously granted the supplies for placing the army upon a war footing.

The latest advices from Italy state that the French garrison would remain at Rome and probably be reinforced.

The steamer Prince Albert arrived at Galway on the 4th.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says that the camp at Chalons will number 40,000 under Marshal McMahon, and will be the centre of an army of observation along the Rhine frontier; the whole force to consist of 90,000 men, under the command of the Emperor.

A Turin despatch says the insurrection is spreading throughout the island of Sicily, and is spontaneous.

The Royal troops are in possession of the towns, and are blockaded between the sea and the insurrection in the interior.

Advices from Naples to the 4th, report tranquility throughout Sicily, while other despatches confirm the above report from Turin.

Rumors were current that the relations between Russia and Turkey were again assuming a bad aspect, and that Prussia and Denmark were on the eve of a rupture with Holstein; but they were thought to be manufactured for speculative purposes.

The Baltimore Democratic Convention.

AUGUSTA, May 17.—A large democratic meeting is being held here to-night to nominate delegates to a State Convention. Resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority that national delegates be appointed to the State Convention, and that the delegates to the Baltimore Convention be instructed.

ARRIVAL OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—*New York, May* 16.—The steamship Karnak, from Bermuda, arrived this morning. Among her passengers are ex-President Pierce and lady.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO FROM HAVANA.—*New York, May* 19.—The steamship De Soto has arrived, with later dates from Havana.

The steamer De Soto brings Havana dates of the 15th inst. The news is unimportant.

Produce from the interior was arriving freely at Havana, and vessels were in good demand at improved rates.

PRIZE FIGHT AT NEW ORLEANS.—*New Orleans, May* 17.—A prize fight came off to-day, near this city, between the two celebrated pugilists, Bell and Donnelly. Fifteen hundred spectators were present. One hundred and fifty rounds were fought. It lasted two hours and ten minutes. Both pugilists were desperately punished. Bell was victorious.

A SPLENDID SIGHT.—The Illinois Central Railroad at a town called Mattoon, is crossed by the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad. Every day, at about 2 P. M., is seen at this point one of the most splendid effects of the triumph of mind over space and matter that can be witnessed anywhere. It is that of four trains coming from four different directions, arriving at this point at the same time to a second every day. They can be seen as they approach for ten miles in each direction, the prairie there being a smooth, broad expanse, stretching away to the horizon without any inequalities to obstruct the sight. As they arrive they approach their cowcatchers within twelve feet of each other, as though exchanging salutations. When, gracefully backing, as though bowing an adieu, two of the trains go on the switches, while the other two scream away over the iron-bound prairie. The trains then let go on the main track again, and they are off and away.

ALUMINUM.—This metal, which we have heard so much of during the past few years, does not appear to be about to realize the brilliant expectations which were formed at the time of its first successful production in quantity, by St. Clare Deville. In its pure state, it approaches somewhat to the color of silver; but it is found nearly impossible to free it from certain foreign matters which become alloyed with it during the process of production, and thus greatly impair its lustre and whiteness. These substances are iron and silicium, which not only change its color, but greatly affect its durability. The specimens which so much attracted attention at the Universal Exposition of Industry in Paris, were found by Mr. Renault, on analysis, to contain 6.50 per cent. of copper, 2.50 of iron, and 1.50 of sicilum.

Yet aluminum is one of the most wonderful of the productions of the mineral kingdom. Examine one of the little ingots which the Parisian chemists manufacture. We see at once it is not silver—neither does it at all resemble tin, pewter, or German silver. It seems rather like a mass of grayish steel, polished but not burnished. It is hard, like steel, and there is nothing of the soft, unctuous feeling which is imparted by lead. You think it heavy, but are surprised to find, on lifting the ingot, that it is lighter than glass. This is its most wonderful property. A child might lift a mass larger than a pig of lead, and carry it with ease. Another curious property of aluminum is its non-susceptibility to oxydation; articles manufactured from it does not tarnish, even though heated red hot and exposed immediately to a current of oxygen.

Aluminum is now sold in London for about $15 an ounce, being nearly as costly as gold, but in consequence of its small specific gravity, an immensely larger bulk is given in an ounce of aluminum than in an ounce of gold. When aluminum becomes cheap, its non-tarnishing property will bring it at once into varied and extensive use for many articles of domestic economy—tea utensils, spoons, knives and forks, door knobs, &c.

Scientific American.

MARVELOUS PHENOMENON.—The Russian correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes thus:

At Moscow, a physical phenomenon has been recently observed, such as would have given rise to the creation of a whole cycle of fantastic myths in the times of the world's infancy. We learn from a paragraph in the leading paper of that city, that, at a quarter past ten, on the nights of the 1st and 2d of March, a star to the southwest of the Great Bear suddenly commenced to wax larger, assuming, at the same time, the color of iron at a red heat, but without the appearance of any sparks or rays. In this condition the star appeared until half-past 11, varying in the intensity of its light, and attaining the size nearly of half-moon. A little before midnight the dimness began to increase, and at 12 o'clock the star had entirely disappeared. In its stead a sort of black speck was to be noticed by the light of the stars, which were unusually brilliant that evening. It remains for the astronomers to describe, and the poets to sing, of the destruction of the luminary, which, for ought we know, may have been the abode of a race superior to our own.

HEENAN IN ENGLAND.—A London correspondent of the New York Post writes:

Heenan is soon to commence his harvest by giving exhibitions. He goes to Liverpool this week, and appears in London next week, and may be assured of coining money by his mill for months to come. He is burning for another fight, but it is considered certain that Sayers would be whipped, and it will not be permitted, even if the authorities have to prosecute the parties for the fight which has taken place, and so put Heenan out of the reach of victory and Sayers out of danger of defeat, knowing which he will consent to the above compromise.

COURTIERS IN TROUBLE.—Mr. John Crampton, after he was recalled by the English Government from his official position in this country, was made a baronet and sent to St. Petersburg, under the title of Sir John Crampton, as British Minister to Russia. While in the city of the Czars he married Miss Victorine Balfe, the opera singer and daughter of the composer, Michael Balfe. By the latest dates we learn that the fashionable and diplomatic circles of St. Petersburg and London are vastly perturbed at the idea of a mere singer taking the precedence of all the ladies of the diplomatic corpe at the Russian capital. There have been instances of English noblemen marrying singers and actresses before now, but never before has the ambassador and representative of British Majesty been so thoughtless. At the very latest dates the troubled courtiers had devised no scheme for their relief.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A country girl recently asked a city acquaintance to go with her to purchase some articles, and to act as spokeswoman. They entered a store, and the city girl asked, "Have you any hose?" "I don,t want hose," said the country maiden, "I want stockings."

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the PLANTATION situated at the head of Sapelo Sound, in Georgia, containing 4,000 to 4,500 acres of LAND, of which 2,500 are open for cultivation—1,500 acres of it will produce 50 TO 60 *BUSHELS GROUND NUTS* to the acre, (being peculiarly adapted to this cultivation,) and 250 acres will produce 35 to 40 bushels Corn to the acre. On the place is a very comfortable framed Dwelling, and Cabins which will accommodate 100 Negroes, together with Stables, Cotton Houses, and all necessary buildings.

This is one of the most desirable residences on the Seaboard of Georgia, perfectly healthy, good Water, and an abundance of Fish, Oysters and Game. Vessels drawing twenty-five feet water can load at the landing. The steamers running from Savannah to Florida pass by this Plantation daily.

A great bargain and liberal terms will be given.

C. A. L. LAMAR, Savannah.

Refers to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington, N. Ca.

April 5th, 1860. 181&33-3m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, May 22d, 1860.

$360,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 636 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 "	50,000	60 "	500
1 "	30,000	153 "	400
1 "	20,000	20 Approximations	8,800
1 "	10,000		

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

April 14th, 1860. 189+34 1y

SOUTHERN PIANO MANUFACTORY.

RUN NO RISK!—RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE WHO WISH to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO.'S *New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent Action Pianos.* They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best *square Pianos* that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with a *larger Sounding Board*, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us *run no risk.*

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us in this county, to whom we can refer: Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., J. M. Robinson, Esq., John D. Love, Esq., Wm. A. Williams, Esq., Wm. J. Price, Esq., Dr. Kea, Mrs. Redding, D. M. Foyles, Esq., L. Montague, Esq., Geo. J. Moore, Esq., N. F. Nixon, Esq., Topsail Sound; James Garrason, Esq., Lillington; also, Ex-Gov. Branch, of Halifax county; Dr. G. C. Marchant, of Currituck county; John Pool, Esq., of Pasquotank county, and many others.

☞ Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers,
Nos. 5 & 7 South Eutaw st.,
Baltimore.

April 26, 1860. 199-1aw6m—36-1am6m

MANHOOD,

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., *Author of "The Green Book, &c.*

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequence of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically.* This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

April 4, 1860. 180&33—1y

CATARACT WASHING MACHINE.

Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved!

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

THE most simple, economical, and durable article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of washday.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in opposite directions, readily creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.

Feb. 28, 1860. 149&27-3m

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

SOMETHING NEW,

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

Patented January 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and reference given.

E. T. BARRY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—144&48-1awly

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

MESSRS. E. T. BARRY & CO.—*Gentlemen:*—

THE SEWING MACHINES of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,

July 14.—44-tf M. LONDON.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!

"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."

ECONOMY! Dispatch! Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, handless cups, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600, N. York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores. Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

Feb. 1, 1860. 120&23-1y

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and appproved by all that have used it, and now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses*, and may be used successfully as an *Ordinary Family Medicine.* It will cure *SICK HEADACHE*, (as those sands can testify) *in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.*

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The *Family Cathartic* PILLS is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS has, with this reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are *good* and *safe* in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as *Derangements* of the *Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a

SUPPLEMENT TO THE Wilmington Journal.

THE JOURNAL.

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1860. | ALMANAC. | 1860.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Amputating a Limb Under Chloroform.

We will take a quiet post of observation in the area of the operating theatre at one of our metropolitan hospitals, in this year of our Lord, 1860. Notice is posted that amputation of the thigh will be performed at two o'clock, P. M., and we occupy our seat ten minntes before the hour.

The area itself is small, of a horse-shoe form, and surrounded by seats rising on a steep incline one above another, to the number of eight or nine tiers. From 100 to 150 students occupy these, and pack pretty closely, especially on the lower rows, whence the best view is obtained. For an assemblage of youths between eighteen and twenty-five years, who have nothing to do but to wait, they are tolerably well behaved and quiet.—Three or four practical jokes, however, it is evident, are distributed among them, and so the time passes all the quicker for the rest. The clock has not long struck two when the folding-doors open, and in walk two or three of the leading surgeons of the hospital, followed by a staff of dressers, and a few professional lookers-on, the latter being confined to seats reserved for them on the lower and innermost tier. A small table, covered with instruments, occupies a place on one side of the area; water, sponges, towels and lint are placed on the opposite. The surgeon who is about to operate rapidly glances over the table, and sees that all his instruments are there, and in readiness. He requests a colleague to take charge of the turniquet, and with a word deputes one assistant to "take the flaps," another to hold the limb, a third to hand the instruments, and the last to take charge of the sponges.

This done, and while the patient is inhaling chloroform in an adjoining apartment, under the care of a gentleman who makes that his special duty, the operator gives to the now hushed and listening auditory a brief history of the circumstances which led to an incurable disease of the left knee-joint, and the reasons why he decided on the operation about to be performed. He has scarcely closed, when the unconscious patient is brought in by a couple of sturdy porters, and laid upon the operating table, a small, but strong and steady erection, four feet long by two feet wide, which stands in the centre of the area. The left being the doomed leg, the right is fastened by a bandage to one of the supports of the table, so as to be out of harm's way; while the dresser, who has special charge of the case, is seated on a low stool at the foot of the table, and supports the left. The surgeon who assists encircles the upper part of the thigh with the tourniquet, placing its pad over the femoral artery, the chief vessel which supplies the limb with blood, and prepares to screw up the instrument, thus to make sure that no considerable amount of the vital fluid can be lost. The operator, standing on the left side of the corresponding leg, and holding in his right hand a narrow, straight knife, of which the blade is at least ten inches long, and looks marvellously bright and sharp, directs his eye to him who gives the chloroform, and awaits the signal that the patient has become perfectly insensible. All is silence profound; every assistant stands in his place, which is carefully arranged so as not to interrupt the view of those around.

The words "quite ready," are no sooner whispered, than the operator, grasping firmly with his left hand the flesh which forms the front part of the patient's thigh, thrusts quietly and deliberately the sharp blade horizontally through the limb, from its outer to its inner side, so that the thigh is transfixed a little above its central axis, and in front of the bone. He next cuts directly downwards in the plane of the limb, for about four inches, and then obliquely onward, so as to form a flap, which is seized and turned upwards out of the way, by the appointed assistant. A similar transfixion is again made, commencing at the same spot, but the knife is this time carried behind the bone; a similar incision follows, and another flap is formed and held away as before. Lastly, with a rapid circular sweep round the bone he divides all left uncut; and handing the knife to an assistant, who takes it, and gives a saw in return, the operator divides the bone with a few workman-like strokes, and the limb is severed from the body. A rustling sound of general movement and deeper breathing is heard among the lookers-on, who have followed with straining and critical eyes every act which has contributed to the accomplishment of the task; and some one of the younger students is heard to whisper to his neighbor, "Five and thirty seconds; not bad, by Jove!"

The operator now seats himself on the stool just vacated by the dresser, who has carried away the leg, and seeks in the cut surfaces before him the end of the main artery on which to place a ligature. There is no flow of blood, only a little oozing, for the tourniquet holds life's current hard and fast. Only five minutes uncontrolled flow of the current from that great artery, now so perfectly compressed, and our patient's career in this world would be closed forever. How is it permanently held in check? and what have we to substitute now for the hissing, sparkling, and sputtering iron, and the boiling pitch? The operator takes hold of the cut end of the artery with a slender, delicately-made pair of forceps, and draws it out a little, while an assistant passes round the end so drawn out a ligature of very fine whipcord, fine but strong, and carefully ties it there with a double knot, and so effectually closes the vessel. A similar process is applied to perhaps six or seven other but smaller vessels, tourniquet is removed, and no bleeding ensues. Altogether, the patient has lost little more than half a pint of blood. The flaps are placed in opposition, the bone is well covered by them, a few stitches are put through their edges, some cool wet lint is applied all around the stump, and the patient, slumbering peacefully, is carried off to a comfortable bed, ready prepared in some adjacent ward. Half an hour hence that patient will regain consciousness, and probably the first observation he makes will be, "I am quite ready for the operation, when is it going to begin?" And it takes no little repetition of the assurance that all is over to make him realize the happy truth. *Article: Under Chloroform.*

From the Warrenton News.
Ad Valorem.

MR. EDITOR:—There are three hundred thousand slaves in North Carolina: two hundred thousand in the Eastern, and one hundred thousand in the Western portion of the State. If valued at $500 each, the amount would be one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. A tax of 20 cents on the one hundred dollars value, the same now levied on land, would realise the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, one hundred thousand more than the tax on all the land and town property in the State. This enormous sum would have to be paid by the 28 thousand slave-owners, in addition to their land tax and other taxes. See what *injustice* and *inequality* ad valorem taxation on slaves would produce! Twenty-eight thousand citizens paying directly two-thirds of all the taxes of the State. Call you this "equality at the tax-box?" Yet this is the equality that Mr. Pool, the Opposition candidate for the Governorship, desires to see inaugurated in this State. No system of ad valorem taxation,—that is, taxing all property at one uniform rate,—can *possibly* be devised, that would not beget greater injustice and inequality to all classes, than exist under the present system. It matters not what per cent was assessed, if all property was taxed according to value, negroes *then* would bring to the public treasury one third more revenue than all the land and town property, (the value of which, according to the old assessment, is a little above ninety-seven millions,) and as much as all the other subjects of taxation combined.

To show how near an equality of the burdens of taxation on persons or polls is produced by the present constitutional system, some pains have been taken to make out from the Comptroller's report of 1858, the following statistics—the last report not being at hand.

Taxable white poll,	62,582
In the East,	23,897
In the West,	38,685
Western majority,	14,788
Taxable black poll,	150,925
In the East,	95,464
In the West,	55,461
Eastern majority,	40,003
Taxable free black poll,	2,594
In the East,	1,741
In the West,	853
Eastern majority,	888
Aggregate taxable poll, East,	121,102
" " " West,	93,999
Eastern majority,	27,103
Aggregate poll taxes,	$108,074 55
Paid by the East,	60,551 00
" " West,	47,523 55
Eastern excess,	$13,027 45

In the calculations above submitted, Orange and Person have been given to the West, though properly belonging to the East, taking the 2nd degree West Longitude as the dividing line, which throws more than two-thirds of each on the East side of it. Exclusive of these, there are 37 counties East of said line, and it has been from *them* that these statistics have been calculated, which show that though the 48 Western counties of the State have the greater white taxable polls by 14,788, yet, the aggregate taxable polls in the East exceed those of the West by 27,103, and consequently paid, under the old tax law, $13,027 45 more than the West, and I presume under the new, the relative proportion is about the same. This exhibit shows the justice and equity of those constitutional provisions by which negroes of certain ages are exempted from taxation, and the rest taxed as white persons are taxed. The present system does but little injustice to the East, and the West receives a partial benefit, and *ought* to be satisfied. But change the principle, and tax all negroes according to their value, and *very great* injustice would be done to all slave-owners, *especially* to those of the East, who own two-thirds of the entire number of negroes in the State.

In investigating this subject, it ought to be remembered that county and school taxes are derived *solely* from land and polls, and four-fifths of it from land and slaves, and these county assessments, generally, are as great, and oftentimes greater, than the State's assessment. It should also be recollected that the negro is liable to sickness, to depreciation in value, and to death, by which his labor is entirely lost to the owner and to the State, while land remains permanent, and may be made more valuable. In addition to the public taxes paid by the owner of slaves, there are other unavoidable taxes which he incurs, and which are 17 times greater than either the land or poll tax estimated by $100 value, though it would seem at first view to be only the same. To illustrate:

Negro $500, 20 cts. tax on $100,	$1 00
12 days lost time by sickness,	9 00
Doctor's bill,	5 00
4 days working roads,	3 00
	$18 00
$500 worth of land, 20 cents,	1 00
Difference,	$17 00

This ad valorem system, if it is ever adopted, will become more odious than was the old congressional system of direct taxation during the first years of our national existence, when tax assessors and collectors were seen, going from house to house throughout the whole country. It created more bitter feeling and animosity against the Government than any other of its acts, the Alien and Sedition Laws only excepted.

It seems, Mr. Editor, all that is required to explode, *now and forever*, this ad valorem *humbug*, is for the *people* fully to understand its true bearing, and the *great* injustice it would do, not simply to the slaveholder, but to *all classes, especially* to the small land owner and householder. But there is another view to be taken of this ad valorem question, which renders it *still more obnoxious*. It is its *inquisitorial* character, by which the private affairs of every man and woman are to be made public. It would not do for them to estimate the value of their own property; that would be assessing their own taxes; while some might deal justly, others might not, hence there would have to be assessors or inquisitors general for each county, to whom *every* thing *must* be submitted for inspection and valuation. These assessors would have to be paid a good round sum for their 3 or 6 months services, creating the necessity of an increase of taxation on the people. This system of *espionage* would reveal to the whole community the situation of the private affairs and pecuniary condition of every individual, which certainly is contrary to the genius and design of our institutions. Every man knows the ruinous effect such a system would have upon credit, trade, and business of every description.

This idea, alone, ought to be sufficient to cause the people to scout it and its *advocates*, and I believe they *will* do it, for they are *honest, just* and *true*, and will not sanction any movement of *demagogues* calculated to affect a change of the Constitution, or the present mode of assessing the State taxes, for the purposes avowed by *them*.

CONSERVATIVE.

APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENT.—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society has appointed John W. Syme, Esq., of Raleigh, as one of the judges of "Cabinet work," at the next Raleigh Fair. At first we thought, recent events pointed out the *porcine* department of "Live Stock" as one better adapted to his taste, but a moment's reflection convinced us of our error. As judge of Cabinet work, he will have an opportunity of acquiring that practical knowledge of the value of chairs, tables, bedsteads, &c., which cannot but prove useful, when the *ad valorem* system of taxing poor men's furniture comes into operation.—We would take the liberty of suggesting that particular attention ought to be paid to the following important question: What is the difference in value between a salt box and a box of salt? between a legless chair and a chair without legs? and the precise *ad valorem* value between a *three* and a *four* legged stool? He could also submit to one of the Committee on "Fine Arts," whether "bed bugs" are to be considered as live stock, and *ad valoremed* accordingly!—if decided in the affirmative, there will be an alarming increase of taxation in certain localities—and in case of a levy for non-payment of taxes, will the sheriff be justified in selling the "live stock" in the mass, instead of individually, as in other cases? This last point could be submitted to Mr. Badger, and if he "says it," of course its good law.—Sound, practical knowledge on these, and some other nice points, will be of incalculable advantage when John Pool is Governor.

We were going to make some other suggestions relative to that portion of "Cabinet work" which is executed by the Lathe, but Mr. Syme's own excellent judgment, united with his unrivalled experience in *turning somersets*, renders any remarks from us superfluous. He cannot be much astray, when calculating the *ad valorem* value of fancy *turning*.—Though differing from Mr. Syme in political matters, we heartily endorse the appointment as an excellent one, politically and pecuniarily.—*Warrenton News.*

It turns out that Miss Amanda Young, of Toledo, whose "irrepressible" desire to become an actress furnished the press with a readable item, had been seduced by a Mr. J. B. Howard, a painter, living at Toledo, who promised to procure a divorce from his own wife and marry her. To avoid discovery he caused her to leave her home in the way indicated, concealed her at Pontiac, and then actually had the impudence to return and assist the father in the search after the missing child, of course throwing him off the right course. The man has been arrested and his victim has been taken home again.

The Japanese—The Objects of the Embassy, etc.

The Embassy will remain only some four or five weeks, then leave for home. The principal object of the mission is to get an English copy of the treaty signed by the President of the United States. The original was burnt in the great fire at Jeddo two years ago.—The copy in Japanese was saved. This they bring with them, and a copy of it not signed, and a letter from the Tycoon to the President.

The box containing these documents is looked upon by them as almost sacred. It is called the "treaty box," and is never allowed out of their sight. It is a box three feet long, twenty-six inches in depth, and eighteen inches wide, covered with red morocco leather, and neatly sewed round the edges. There are three "japanned" boxes placed together, and then covered. Around this box is a light frame, and when carried is borne on the backs of four men by poles.

The Embassy brings with it some $80,000 cash, for the purpose of making purchases. There are two boxes of $20,000 each, one $13,400, one $9,000, one $15,000, and some $4,000 of silver, supposed to be that of their own money. Their money was all brought from Japan in Mexican dollars and American half dollars, stamped with the Japanese mark—an arrangement made by Commissioner Harris. Foreign coin has never before been received in Japan till lately, except at a very depreciated value.

At San Francisco they exchanged their silver for American gold, which Purser Doran, of the Roanoke, has in charge for safe keeping. This, we understand, will be deposited in the Sub-Treasury here in New York, and drawn out as they want it.

They bring an immense amount of baggage—over eighty tons—which made four full car-loads over the Panama Railroad. They have fifteen boxes containing valuable presents for the President of the United States.

They have articles of their own manufacture of every description, some of which will astonish our people when they see them. They have a beautiful specimen of Sharp's rifle, one of their own manufacture, also one of those presented by Commodore Perry, made by Sharp himself. The one made by the Japanese is a decided improvement upon the original, as pronounced by all who have seen it.

The improvement consists in cocking, priming, and cutting off the cartridge at the same time. The original does not cock on putting down the guard, which cuts off the cartridge, but has to be cocked by the thumb.—The Japanese rifle can be cocked or not, on cutting off the cartridge according to will. The barrel is beautifully rifled, and is a fac-simile of the original. The finish and workmanship are equal, if not superior, to the original Sharp, or any other firearm ever seen.

They have a large quantity of beautiful silks, brocatels, linen, crape silk, pongees, poplins, and so forth, of every conceivable style and pattern. It would require an experienced dry goods clerk to give the proper names to hundreds of articles which they have in the dry goods line.

It is not the wish or intention of the Commissioners to stop in New York this time, but go directly to Washington and transact the business of the mission; then they will return and pay us a visit. Their orders are positive to go to Washington first.

It is not likely that they will visit any other city but New York, as their time for returning is limited to the 1st of October. Their great desire appears to be to visit "Ni York," Washington, and America. Everything is "American" or "Ni York."

Captain A. S. Taylor, United States Marine Corps, formerly of the Powhatan, has had charge of the Embassy since it left Japan. He has charge of their business matters, and will probably return with them to Japan. Captain Taylor has spent a year or more traveling in Japan.

The Japanese are the happiest people in the world.—On their voyage on board the Powhatan and Roanoke they amused themselves most of the [illegible] in parties of six or eight, eating rice, drinking tea, smoking, laughing, and having a good time generally. They spend much of their time in reading, writing, drawing and making sketches of everything they see. They generally lie stretched out full length on deck when reading or writing. They have any quantity of books of every description, from the size of Webster's large dictionary to little pamphlets of half a dozen pages each, illustrated, some of them, in the most beautiful style of art.

The living of the servants consists of rice, soup, fish, vegetables, chow chow, &c. They are very small eaters, but eat very often. They commence cooking early in the morning, and keep it up constantly till about eight o'clock at night. They have a stove of their own, which, by the by, is superior in many respects to our own stoves. It is of solid copper, made in sections, so that it can be easily taken apart. The cooking is done partly by steam. In this connection we would state that copper is very extensively used in Japan. The copper ore of Japan is very abundant, and very pure, yielding frequently 95 per cent. of pure copper.

The sixteen officers of lower rank attached to the Embassy, who occupy staterooms, enjoy themselves very much the same as the servants, except they don't eat as often. These officers all mess in the wardroom, with the officers of the ship. They handle a knife and fork as skilfully, and drink a glass of champagne as readily as the best of them. They are as polite, good natured, friendly people as are to be found in the world. Coming in and going out, they invariably make a bow with a polite "thank you." Some of these officers have a decided Spanish look, others a Dutch look.

The Vice Governor, to use a familiar expression, might be called a "jolly, fat Dutchman," who would relish a mug of lager much better than a glass of Heidsieck or Sherry, but this is not the fact. *Saki* is no doubt their favorite drink, which is so extensively drank in their own country, although they can "worry down" a glass of Heidsieck or Sherry if hard pressed.

The two Ambassadors, Censor, and Vice Governor, mess in the flag-officer's quarters.

The Ambassadors were not out of their rooms more than a half-dozen times on the voyage from Aspinwall to New York. Last Monday they all came out and went on deck to witness the drill of the "Roanoke Rangers." This is a company of twenty-one boys, from twelve to eighteen years of age, who act as a sort of errand boys, although they are thorough sailors, all of them. These boys are thoroughly trained in all kinds of fire-arm exercise which is taught in military academies. They exercise with Perry's carbine, and it is wonderful to see the skill and precision with which they go through their manœuvres. The Japanese watched these exercises with a great deal of interest. Everything is done with clockwork precision—every one having a special duty assigned him. They were in every part of the ship. Lieutenant Poindexter allowed them full swing, to go where they pleased and when they pleased, any time of day or night, except into the magazine.

It is proper to state that the fare and accommodation on board the Roanoke were all that heart could wish.—Officers and men vied with each other in trying to make them comfortable, and feel themselves at home. The wardroom officers did the thing up in splendid style.—Nothing in the eating, drinking and smoking line that was not furnished their guests in the most liberal manner. It was the same in the flag officer's quarters, and everywhere else—all had enough of everything, from the Ambassadors down to the cooks.

At first sight they will be called Chinese, as they resemble them in general appearance very much, so much so the majority of people cannot be made to believe that the Chinese and the Japanese are not one and the same. It is on becoming acquainted with them that we see the difference, and wonder how it is that they can be called the same people. The Chinese, as seen in this country, are stupid, sulky, lazy, and dirty, who live by begging, or "business," as they consider it, of sitting on the sidewalks with two or three dozen, perhaps, of penny cigars. This they call business. The Japanese are sprightly, intelligent very sociable, quick to understand, and very cleanly. Nothing annoys them more than to ask them if they are not descendants of the Chinese—they tell you "No; that their country was a powerful nation before the Chinese existed." The Japanese have never been conquered; they are proud and rather haughty—one of their peculiar characteristics is their national pride.

Their present dynasty dates back 2,400 years. As to the primitive occupants of Japan, there is a great diversity of opinion. They are supposed to have passed from Mesopotamia to the shores of the Caspian, thence a long journey to the Amoor, eastern shore of Asia, thence to Japan. Some assign to the Japanese a Malay origin, some to the Mongol stock, and some to the Tartar family. This seems to be the more generally received opinion, although they do not at all resemble each other in complexion or physiognomy. The characters which they use in writing, their mode of living, their habits, customs, and general appearance, are certainly very much like the Chinese.

The Japanese insist that there are no words in their language which resemble words of the same meaning in the Chinese language. It is a singular fact, that there is great similarity between the Japanese and North American Indian languages—some words being identical—showing that it is not at all improbable but that our native Indians first came from Japan—having been blown off in their junks on to the Oregon coast.

The mystery which has surrounded this wonderful people for thousands of years, by its non-intercourse with the rest of the world, will no longer exist. Our country has done that which no nation of the East could effect, although centuries trying to do what we have the first time trying—opening the ports of Japan. They have done us the honor of sending to this country the first national representation, and we hope their mission may be a successful and pleasant one.

From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Times.

AN OLD MAN THROWN INTO A WELL BY HIS WIFE—HORRIBLE CRIME AND DISCOVERY.—The murdered man and the murderess were husband and wife, and have maintained that relation to each other for a period upwards of fifty years. They resided on a small farm which they owned in DeKalb county. Mrs. Knapp informed her son "Jackey" of her intention to kill the old man—and requested "Jackey" to hold the old man's hands, while she would choke him to death—"Jackey" refused. So she said no more about the matter until the next morning, when she persuaded Knapp, under some pretence, to enter the milk house, and as he was in the act of stepping out of the building, she struck him on the back of the head with a heavy club. She then seized the axe which she had ready, and struck him on the forehead, fracturing the skull. She then dragged him to the well and threw him in, and as he went down he grasped the top of the gum, which grasp she forced him to release by striking him upon the hands with the end of a heavy board; he then sank to the bottom of the well.

She then threw a number of chunks into the well, remarking to her son at the time that in case search was made for the old man, his body would not be discovered. There being some stains of blood upon the dress she had on at the time she placed a second dress over it, directing "Jackey" to hide the ax and club with which she had committed the deed. She went to a Mrs. Smith's, living about a mile distant, and spent the day. "Jackey," in obedience to her command, also spent the day away from home. She met her son-in-law, Place, and told him that she had just learned that the old man was lost, and hastened on her way home. Place and a number of neighbors immediately instituted a search for Knapp, and noticing that the surface of the water in the well was covered with chunks, they put down a hook and dragged the body of the murdered man out. Mrs. Knapp exhibited no grief, but on the contrary manifested the most perfect indifference, suspicion pointed at her.

She was accordingly arrested, but denied all connection with the murder—a committee of ladies was appointed to examine her clothing, and found upon her second dress the stains of blood spoken of—when she became alarmed, and inquired for "Jackey," stating that he was a simple boy, and that they would get all out of him. "Jackey" was then interrogated, and at first denied all knowledge of the matter, but afterwards made a full statement. She was tried last week, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

IMPORTANT STATISTICAL QUESTIONS.—The following excellent take off on the questions proposed to be asked [illegible] western paper:

What is your age?
Where were you born?
Are you married, and if so, how do you like it?
How many children have you, and do they sufficiently resemble you as to preclude the possibility of their belonging to any of your neighbors?
Did you ever have the measles, and if so, how many?
Have you a twin brother several years older than yourself?
Have you parents, and if so, how many of them?
Do you read the New Testament regularly?
What is your fighting weight?
Which do you like best for light reading, "The Gunmaker of Muscow," by Cobb, or the President's last message, by J. B?
How many times has your wife "wished she was dead," and did you reciprocate the wish?
Do you use boughten tobacco?
Were you and your wife worth anything when married, and if not, what proportion of her things were your'n, and your things were her'n?
Were your ever in the penitentiary?
Are you troubled with biles?
How many empty bottles have you in the house?
How does your meerschaum color?
Have you all of Thayer's speeches on the horse railroad?
Are beans an article of regular diet in your family, and if so, how does it go?
State whether you are blind, deaf, id iotic or have the heaves?
How many chickens have you, and are they on foot or in the shell? Also, how many succeedaneums.
Is there a strawberry mark on your left arm?
Which food do you prefer, rum or mixed drinks?
State how much pork, impending crisis, Dutch cheese, popular sovereignty, standard poetry, Gayety paper, slave code, catnip, red flannel, Constitution and Union, old junk, perfumery, coal oil, liberty, hoop skirt, &c., you have on hand?

Persons liable to be "concussed" will save time by pondering these questions over and preparing their answers.

From the Detroit Tribune, April 28.
A Great Inventor—A Son-in-Law of Judge Taney.

One is apt in his peregrinations around the city to see some singular people. It has not been our fortune to see a more singular one than a character calling himself Greenleaf L. Drake. He makes no pretensions towards dressing in the mode, and can be seen at any hour in the day, robed in ancient and tattered inexpressibles of coarse linen, (the kind ship wrecked sailors with large families have for sale,) a thread-bare beaver coat with fur collar, and a hat of the fashion of the Puritans. He stands in cowhide sandals, with copper toes, and his hands spurn gloves. He has the "documents" to prove that the propounder of the Dred Scott decision is also the author of his lesser half. Mr. Drake is a man of about forty years of age, and has a beard untrimmed, and hair unkempt, but for all that he is a wonderful man, and claims to be the father of all the most important inventions of the day. On arriving at the mature age of seven years he was sitting in the harvest field of his paternal ancestor, and by mere accident decapitated the neck from a bottle containing that delectable fluid yclept Santa Cruz. A small piece of steel from the blade of a hoe lay near him, so being of the genus lazy, to pass away the time that pressed wearily upon him, a stone peculiar to that region was procured, and with the assistance of it and some of the rum he burnished the steel.

It received a high polish, and pouring over it some of the spirits, what was his surprise to find impressed upon it a counterfeit of an orchard near by. But the counterfeit disappeared as the rum dried, and puzzling his brain for a mode to make it "stick," a sudden thought flashed across his mind, and again wetting the metal, and using the neck of the bottle as a camera and his cap as an obscura, the view remained. A few moments after, "a foreigner came along, and naming the picture, daguerroetype, proceeded to France, and reaped all the benefit to be derived from the prosecution of the invention." This, Drake insists, is the method by which the art of daguerreotyping was brought to light. At the age of nine years he invented friction matches; at eleven threshing machines; at seventeen the art of freezing, and at nineteen, perpetual motion. Since arriving at his majority he has brought to light McCormick's reaper, which he presented to the man whose name it bears; Colt's revolver, which he gave to Cohen Colt in a Masonic Lodge; Fawke's steam plough, the right to manufacture which he sold for three hundred millions to Queen Victoria, and other things too numerous to mention. He also invented the plan for Water's plough. He, in a quiet way, controlled the Mexican war, and owns a mansion in Baltimore which cost him one million of dollars.

On all other topics but that of invention Drake converses perfectly reasonable, and is a most remarkable accountant. We should take him for a man who has received an excellent education, but has, at some period of his life, failed in an invention, which has made him a maniac on the subject which is always uppermost in his mind.

THE GOODNESS OF GOD IN PROVIDING FOOD FOR HIS CREATURES.—One of the numerous marks of a gracious Providence is the variety of means which he puts at our command in the different parts of the world. In every region we find plants suited to the soil and climate, and adapted for the use and advantage of the inhabitants; and we may generally discover some circumstances attending them which render those native productions of peculiar value to the people who possess them.

In Lapland and Norway the reindeer, that most useful animal, contributes in every way to the comfort and sustenance of the inhabitants. They drink the milk, they eat the flesh, they make clothing of the skin, and besides, with its assistance, they can move from place to place with delightful swiftness, when otherwise they must be confined by the snow during three-fourths of the year. But what would become of the reindeer were there not an abundant supply of the vegetable on which its vast herds are supported—the reindeer moss? No vegetable grows throughout Lapland in such abundance; for many miles together the surface of the sterile soil is covered with it, like snow; and on the destruction of forests by fire, when no other plant can find nutriment, this moss, or lichen, springs up and flourishes. Here the reindeer are pastured, and whatever may be the depth of snow during the long winter of that climate, they have the power of penetrating through it, and obtaining the necessary food.

It is a common saying that "one-half the world knows not how the other half live!" Now, there is a certain lichen called Iceland Moss, which is brought to Europe as a medicine, and which no one would suppose could be used as food; yet it is a fact, that in those northern regions of which we are speaking, immense quantities are gathered for Home consumption as an article of common food. When the bitter qualities have been abstracted by steeping in water, the lichen is dried and reduced to a powder, and then made into a cake, with the addition of a little meal, or else boiled and eaten with milk; and eaten with thankfulness, too, by the poor natives, in years of scarcity, who say that a bountiful Providence sends them bread out of the very stones. And in the Russian empire, near the Caspian Sea, called the *Steppes*, their principal food, in some years, consists of mushrooms, dried and powdered, and made into bread, which is neither unwholesome nor unpleasant. "Oh, Lord, how manifold are Thy mercies to the children of men! Thou providest food for man and beast, and fillest all things living with plenteousness!—*Life Illustrated.*

From the Washington Constitution.
The Charleston Convention—Adjournment to Baltimore.

We give elsewhere all the news which has reached us from Charleston up to the time of going to press.

In the absence of any details with regard to the constituents of the vote, *pro* and *con*, on the proposition to adjourn, we defer comments on that measure. It cannot but be regarded as a very grave and important movement, which the people who sent their representatives to Charleston will, no doubt, very seriously consider and decide upon for themselves. We have no disposition, however, with our present amount of information from or opinion on that point.

One thing, nevertheless, seems to be very decisively determined—namely, that the person whose pertinacious partisans have caused all the difficulty at Charleston cannot possibly be nominated for the presidency as the candidate of a National Democratic Convention. We need not now go into the reasons for this conviction, which every clear headed man must possess, whether it is agreeable to his wishes or not.

We shall not suggest what patriotism, what magnanimity, what party fidelity—nay, what an elightened and a sagacious self-interest dictates to that person, because our motives would be misconstrued by scheming partisans, who care not for their party nor for the country.

Yet we will say that, amidst all the seeming gloom of the present, we have an abiding faith in the continued ascendancy of the democratic party in the councils of the Federal Government. That great old party has seen dark days before now. We believe that the events at Charleston will awaken such a spirit over the length and breadth of the land, among all her hills and valleys, as well as in her crowded cities, that we will all have occasion to rejoice at any circumstances which could produce such efforts. The voice of the people will make itself heard. "*The unity of the democratic party must be maintained*" will be their decree.

The idea that the great democratic party of the country—the party which has done so much in the past and has so many bright promises in the future—is to be sacrificed to the selfish ambition of one man, is too absurd and preposterous to be entertained for a moment. The intelligence, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of the country stands united in support of the constitutional doctrines of this time-honored party. The memories of the past, the promises of the present, and the hopes of the future, concentrate in one common effort for its preservation and perpetuity.

Our faith is strong, and we shall cling to it through sunshine and storm with an abiding conviction that all will work out well in the end. Let our friends everywhere be of good cheer, and with a hearty good will go to work to correct the errors and mistakes which have brought us to the very verge of ruin. Let selfishness be rebuked, and vainglorious boasting be made to hide its head in shame and mortification. The time has come when some plain, old-fashioned talking must be done, and we propose to do our full part as time and occasion may demand. We pause now only to get a fuller view of the whole field and prepare for the work before us.

For ourselves, though we sympathize duly with those who look upon the eventful occurrences of the day with concern and solicitude, we must say we have no shade of distrust that a good democrat will be elected to the Chief Magistracy as surely as November shall come.

ATLANTA AGAINST THE WORLD.—We are authorized by parties of well known integrity, to state that there is a man now living in Atlanta, who will fight the "Benecia Boy" for the sum of ten thousand dollars, the fight to come off during the present year, at any point South of Mason & Dixon's line. The person spoken of is a Georgian, stands six feet one inch in height, and weighs two hundred and ten pounds. He is just in the prime of life, a perfect Apollo, in size and shape, and a Herculese in strength. As will be seen, he is a first class man, physically speaking, in size and strength, and under a proper system of training, he would prove a formidable competitor to the "Benecia Boy," in the prize ring. Should Heenan not accept the proffered challenge, the Atlanta Boy challenges any man in Europe or America, to fight him for the above amount, the offer being open for three months from this date.

Southern Confederacy, 8th inst.

Civil and Servile War.

The most sagacious and reflecting persons argue that there is a strong minority at the North, which, though a minority, contains its full share of character, influence and wealth, who are disposed to maintain and respect the rights and the property of the South, and who, in the event of a civil war, will confront the enemies of the South at their own thresholds. While every portion of a Northern State will be weakened by the presence of a strong minority in opposition, the whole population of the South will be united in opinion and purpose. As an offset to this, the abolitionists count confidently, in the contingency of war between the two sections, that they will find ready recruits and allies in nearly the whole servile population of the Southern States. They are probably reckoning without their host; but, in any event, what page of history contains such horrors as those in which fanaticism is seeking to involve this once happiest of countries?—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Depopulation of Ireland.

The present condition of Ireland is represented, by most English writers, as exhibiting great appearances of prosperity. The working of the Encumbered Estates Act (a measure orginally suggested by Sir Robert Peel, and finally put into shape by the late John Sadlier,) is credited with this prosperity. The facts, however, show a different condition of affairs, and are themselves not to be challenged, by Government writers, because they are collected and exhibited by Government officials.

The Registrar General of Ireland, Mr. Donelly, very recently issued his annual tables for 1859. The two points to these to which we here desire to draw attention are the estimated average produce of crops for the year 1859, and the emigration from Irish ports during the same period.

It is shown, by evidence collected all over Ireland by the excellent machinery of the Registrar's office, that there was a great diminution in the yield of the crops in 1859, compared with the previous year; the cereals produced less by 1,183,519 quarters. Potatoes show a decrease of 562,702 tons, or about sufficient to supply every family in Ireland, averaging five persons to a family, with a stone of potatoes each day for nearly two months and a half; turnips show a reduction of 902,717 tons, mangold-wurtzel of 96,477 tons, cabbage of 51,487 tons, and hay of 379,227 tons. The only crop which shows an increase is the important one of flax, which yielded 3,994 tons above the produce in 1858, but this was owing to 44,636 acres more having been sown in 1859. It appears from other returns furnished that the rates of produce per acre in 1859 were lower than the average of ten years—1850 to 1859—for every crop with the exception of wheat, a cereal crop which is chiefly exported. The diminution of laborers in the agricultural parts of Ireland may account, in some degree, for the above lamentable state of things—for one of the finest and most fertile countries in the world perpetually becoming deteriorated and depopulated. This is a fact, supplied by the British Government, and not to be denied or challenged.

From the Registrar General's report we quote the following interesting details, which show that the exodus of the Irish peasantry continues undiminished:

"The emigration from Irish ports during the past year exceeded that of the previous one by 16,506 persons, 68,093 having left the country in 1858, and 84,599 in 1859; of this latter amount 46,431 were males, and 38,167 females. These include 2,679 males and 1,321 females, or 4,000 persons, who did not belong to Ireland, leaving the remaining 80,590 to represent the emigration of the Irish during 1859. Owing to the continued want of a general measure for the registration of births and deaths in this country, it was necessary in the computations to use the averages of these events in England and Wales, as given in the reports of the Registrar General. The births are therefore assumed to have been one to 31, and the deaths one to 45 of the population in each year. It is greatly to be regretted that there are not more satisfactory data upon which to base this important and interesting calculation; and it is earnestly to be desired that this session of Parliament may not pass over without supplying so great a want in the social legislation of this part of the United Kingdom, which presents the strange anomaly of being the only civilized country in the world in which the births, deaths and marriages of the inhabitants are not systematically recorded. According to the computation there would appear to have been in Ireland, on the 1st of January of the present year, 5,988,820 persons, being 563,565 less than at the time of the census of 1851. This estimate, however, should only be considered an approximation, as the immigrants who have settled permanently in this country since 1851 are not taken into account, and the number of the births and deaths during the period has been obtained by using the English averages. The emigration continues to be chiefly composed of persons between the ages of five and fifty-five years; thus, in Leinster, 93.5; in Munster, 92.3; in Ulster, 91.4; and in Connaught, 95.3, in every one hundred persons who emigrated were between these ages. The proportion who left the entire country at these ages was 92.2 per cent., while those aged from fifteen to forty-five included 80.9 in every one hundred emigrants. Of the entire number of emigrants, the largest proportion was from the county and city of Cork, which contributed more than 12 per cent. of the total emigration. The other counties and cities in Munster also gave a large proportion, owing to which it would appear that this province lost a greater number of its inhabitants by emigration since 1851 than either Leinster, Ulster, or Connaught."

A country which is thus deserted by its laboring classes cannot be considered prosperous. Let us just examine the main fact in the above extract.

The population of Ireland appears to have been [illegible] the depopulating famine of 1846-7. We shall here show the population of Ireland at various periods during the last forty years:

1821—Population of Ireland			6,801,827
1831	do.	do.	7,767,401
1841	do.	do.	8,185,124
1851	do.	do.	6,515,794
1856	do.	do.	6,000,000
1859	do.	do.	5,988,820

Thus, in the ten years between 1821 and 1831, the Irish population had an increase of nearly a million.—Between 1831 and 1841, the increase was less than half a million, but, in the latter year, Ireland had over 8,000,000 inhabitants. Between 1841 and 1851, the Irish population fell off a million and a half. In the five years between 1851 and 1856, this reduction was increased by over 500,000 inhabitants, and, in the year 1859, the total population of Ireland is nearly 1,000,000 less than it was declared to have been, nearly forty years before, by the Census of 1821, and more than 2,000,000 less than it had been in 1841. This is certainly going from bad to worse at a very rapid rate.

Emigration and starvation have united thus to depress and to depopulate Ireland. We can show from Parliamentary Returns, up to 1857, inclusive, and by the above-quoted Report of the Registrar General of Ireland, what has been the emigration during the last thirteen years. Here are the figures:

In the five years from the end of 1846 to the end of 1851, the emigration from Ireland amounted to 1,422,200 persons. In the eight succeeding years, that is to the close of 1859, the account runs thus:

Years.	Emigrants.	Years.	Emigrants.
1852	368,966	1856	176,554
1853	329,937	1857	212,875
1854	323,429	1858	68,093
1855	176,807	1859	84,599
Total			1,741,260
For previous five years			1,422,000
Total emigration in thirteen years			3,163,260

Bear in mind, too, that emigrants are for the most in the prime of life—four-fifths of them are under thirty—and see how the vital force of Ireland has been drawn away.

Nor must we here omit to mention the evils inflicted by the famine and sickness of 1846-7. It is calculated that the total deaths in Ireland, from 1846, when the famine began, to the end of 1850, when its effects may be said to have ended, so far as mortality is concerned, were 985,000, from which, deducting 390,000 as the probable average mortality of the period, there will remain 595,000, which may fairly be attributed to the famine, or the diseases it engendered.

In Ireland, where the emigrants are numerically greater than the assumed excess of births over population, it is probable that the Census of 1861 will show the population to be as low as 5,000,000,—which will be nearly 2,000,000 less than in 1821, and 3,000,000 less than in 1841. But, had the famine and emigration not operated, the Irish population, which was eight millions in 1841, ought to exceed ten millions in 1861.

We have carefully avoided all over-statements in this article, taking our facts and figures exclusively from Parliamentary and Official Returns. It is really shocking that Ireland, with her capabitities, should thus exhibit such evidence of decay. Bad government, persevered in for centuries, has culminated, at length, in this ruin.

> Strange that where Nature loved to trace,
> As if for gods, a dwelling place,
> And every charm and grace hath mixed
> Within the paradise she fixed,
> There man, enamored of distress,
> Should mar it into wilderness.

HOW IT WAS DONE.—A short time ago a fellow named Crandall escaped from the Allegany county jail, and wrote back the following note to his former custodians:

"I suppose it is a mystery to some how I got away, and consequently I will give you a brief history of my departure. The *modus operandi* was thus: I got out of my cell by ingenuity, ran up stairs with agility, crawled out of the back window in secrecy, slid down the lightning rod with rapidity, and am now basking in the sunshine of pleasure and liberty."

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—The Washington correspondent of Forney's Press, writes:

I regret to be called to state that serious fears are entertained lest the venerable head of the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice Taney, may never again take his seat on the bench. He fell from sheer exhaustion a few days ago, and had to be borne to his chamber. Another of the aged members of this high tribunal is also in a very enfeebled condition.

Heavy Defalcation in the New York City Postoffice.

The amount for which Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, the postmaster in New York, is charged with being a defaulter is $155,554. George Law and G. A. Conover are the present sureties for Mr. Fowler to the amount of $75,000; but, as the defalcation is said to have occurred under Gen. Pierce's administration and other bondsmen, it is held that they are not liable. Mr. Fowler was appointed by President Pierce, and reappointed by Mr. Buchanan. The defalcation consist in Mr. Fowler's failing to deposit at the sub-treasury the full amount of postal revenue collected for the government, an indictable offense under the sub-treasury law. The U. S. marshal has a warrant for his arrest, but is unable to find him. The Express, after stating that Mr. F. dined with Mr. Belmont on Saturday evening, says:

He left the New York Hotel, where he has resided for the last ten years, at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, since which time no one, except the two or three intimate friends who accompampanied him, has been able to ascertain his whereabouts. It is said that he is completely overwhelmed at the prospect of exposure, and fears are entertained that he may do violence to himself unless he is closely watched by his friends. It is stated that Mr. Fowler has been the dupe of people whom he trusted, that his good feeling has led him into error, and that he has trusted many, who have at length deceived him, and thus caused his embarrasment. There are, however, various rumours as to the cause of the defalcation—one that Mr. F. had a mania for speculating in new patents for sewing machines, steamboat propellers, carbrakes, &c., and that since his connection with the New York post-office he has owned no less than twelve or fifteen patents, out of which but one turned out a success, and that the car brake speculation, which is now being used with success, and whose value, it is alleged, with the idemnification of his sureties, ($75,000,) will nearly, if not quite, balance his account with the government. Mr. F. is a lawyer by profession; a man of fine talents, possessing much tact and great energy of character—liberal to a fault—which has; no doubt, aided greatly in his present embarrassment. He is a man of about forty-five years of age, a bachelor; has one brother, a lawyer, residing in this city, and of the firm of Crumm & Fowler; his mother and two sisters reside at Newburg. This is a severe blow to them.

The New York post-office is now in charge of assistant postmaster Samuel King, with Mr. Orpett and Mr. Holbrook, the special agent of the post-office department, until they shall have investigated the whole affair.

There were rumors a short time since that there was a deficiency in a quarter's report of Mr. Fowler, but they were immediately set at rest by his depositing the $15,000 claimed in the sub-treasury.

The Tribune says the defalcation amounts to $175,000, and adds that some of Mr. Fowler's friends tendered the deficits ascertained up to Saturday; but Mr. Holt, the Postmaster General, said it was too late, and would be compounding the felony. The Tribune further remarks:

Mr. Fowler was but a few years ago reputed to be worth $150,000, all of which, it is said by those who know him well, has been spent for party purposes.—While universally recognized as a "good fellow," so called, his style of living was never extravagant, at least for his position. He was not addicted to fast life, fast women, sporting, gambling, or other ruinous extravagances, and no one supposes that any mentionable amount has gone in such channels. At the New York Hotel, where he has lived for several years, he is spoken of in the kindest terms, and from the proprietors to the humblest servant there is a general expression of regret and sympathy. It is one of the few instances where a falling man is not kicked by his more fortunate neighbors.

One of the many rumors afloat is that Mr. Fowler has sailed for Brazil, his intimate friends having subscribed $15,000 for his benefit last week, on hearing of the defalcation.—*Balt. Sun.*

From the North Carolinian.

Democratic Convention.

The Democrats of Cumberland and Harnett assembled in Convention in the Town Hall, at 12 o'clock, M., on the 15th inst., all the precincts were represented. On motion, G. W. Pegram, Esq., was called to the chair, G. W. Lawrence, Esq., appointed Vice-President, and B. F. Shaw, Esq., Secretary. The call of the roll revealed the fact that eighty-two delegates were present.

On motion, of W. McL McKay, the Convention proceeded to ballot for Senator, upon which the following persons were put in nomination: J. C. Williams, Esq., Col. A. Murchison, D. Shaw, and Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Mr. Shepherd having received a majority of the votes cast was declared nominated and a committee appointed to wait upon him, to apprise him of his nomination, viz: D. Murphy, Esq., Col. A. Alderman and J. H. Roberts, after the appointment of the committee the convention adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention assembled and the committee appointed to apprise Mr. Shepherd of his nomination, reported through their chairman the following letter:

To the members of the Democratic Convention:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been informed by a committee of your body, that I am nominated as a candidate for the State Senate. It is painful to me to show the appearance of being disobliging to the people of Cumberland and Harnett, among whom I have so many warm and fast friends, but duty towards those who are dearest to me—dear to me as life and honor—forbids me now to engage in public affairs. In retiring from the bench, a position honorable in itself, and worthy of the high ambition of professional men, I vacate an office which is discarded by me only because it crosses the path of domestic duty. I say to you most sincerely that in declining the nomination, made without my desire—made by friends who have done so much for me, I am paying a compliment to my power of resistance and testing the force of my moral manhood.

With the best of wishes for all of you,

I am your friend,

J. G. SHEPHERD.

On motion the declention of Mr. Shepherd was accepted and the convention proceeded to ballot for Senator. The following persons were put in nomination: Col. A. Murchison, D. Shaw, C. G. Wright, Jas. McKethan. Upon the second ballot the names of Messrs. McKethan and Wright were withdrawn, and at the following ballot, D. Shaw having received a majority of the votes cast, was unanimously nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate Commoners, when Messrs. C. G. Wright, J. S. Harrington and C. H. Coffield, having received a majority of the votes cast, were unanimously nominated.

On motion of P. J. Sinclair, the nominations were ratified by acclamation. On motion, a committee was appointed to wait upon the nominees to apprise them of their selection, consisting of the following: P. J. Sinclair, A. J. O'Hanlon, and A. J. Turlington.

On motion of A. A. McKethan, Esq., the convention of Cumberland and Harnett adjourned, and the Cumberland County convention was organized by calling G. W. Lawrence to the chair and appointing A. T. Banks Secretary.

On motion F. N. Roberts was nominated by acclamation as candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland. The mention of Mr. Roberts' name, was greeted with deafening applause, and he was unanimously declared the candidate.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

G. W. PEGRAM, Ch'n.
G. W. LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
B. F. SHAW, Sec'y.

OPPOSITION.—There was about a dozen "Whigs and Americans" assembled at the Town Hall last night to hear various speeches made by various partisans of that stamp—the great speaker being Mr. Poisson, of Wilmington. Mr. P. is a wonderful man in some of his theories. This will be fully attested to by our readers when they learn that, by *Mr. Poisson's theory, "sixpence worth of piney woods land pays more taxes than ten thousand dollars worth of negroes!!* Horrors! These extravagant expressions render their authors rediculous, and the party advocating the measures of reform a humbug!

We have no more time to notice the *effort*. Mr. P. is a fine gentleman, and would doubtless do a poor cause justice, but *his honesty* makes him a poor advocate of evil.

We would advise our friends of the opposition to have their sub-electors always speak at ratification meetings, and not where they can be replied to. Never throw down the glove again gentlemen, and turn your meeting to one of ratification!—*Fay. Carolinian, 16th inst.*

THE SECEDERS DENOUNCED.—*Augusta, May 15.*—A very large meeting of the Democracy of Mobile, Ala., took place last night, which denounced the course of the Alabama delegation in withdrawing from the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, that the Democracy of Alabama shall be represented at the Baltimore Convention. Delegates were appointed from Mobile to attend the State Convention to be held at Selma, Ala., on the 4th of June.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—*St. Josephs, May 15.*—The Pony Express from San Francisco, with dates to the 5th May, arrived to-day.

The Governor of California has vetoed several favorite objects of the Legislature. The people will sustain the Governor. It is rumored that the Rothschilds have sent an agent to examine the Washoe mines.

To the Southern Members of Congress.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 13, 1860.

Gentlemen: No doubt you all know that what were the sentiments of Mr. Webster and Mr. Everett on the subject of the joint acquired Territories, are still the sentiments of the Northern majority of Congress.

In the celebrated speech of Mr. Webster to an immensely large audience at Buffalo in May, 1851, he said: "*Gentlemen,* I have always contended that any measure of Congress, calculated to bring slave territory into the Union, is beyond the power of the Constitution and against its provisions.

"It is my opinion that it was not in the original scope and design of the Constitution to admit new States into the Union out of foreign territory, (meaning slave territory by which the South might receive some benefit,) and I never would consent that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the time of the formation of the Constitution—never—never.

"When new States are to be admitted into the Union, Congress (meaning the Northern majority) have the right to say whether they shall come in or not, and what they shall bring along with them."

Now, as there is not the least particle or inference in the Constitution, upon which Mr. Webster and Mr. Everett, or anybody else, can predicate such an assertion, there can be no other reason assigned in truth, but that he wilfully intended, and, also, the Northern majority of Congress, endorsed by Mr. Everett, to palm off a bold and bare facedly false construction of the Constitution upon the public mind of the country, and more particularly the Southern States.

Now, when Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett and the Northern self-interested majority of Congress, for fraud and stolen "political power," admitted California into the Union, what did they "bring along with her?" Answer: A forged new vacant-State Constitution! and their New England illegally adopted land piracy Sixth Article of the Ordinance, July 13, 1787, for the express purpose to steal the *possession and exclusive control* of 156,000 square miles of Southern valuable wilderness and rich gold mines; and for which the fifteen Northern States had never paid a dollar for the *title*, inasmuch as they had locked up their Northern title and locked the South out.

Wherefore then is their northern "Constitutional Squatter popular Sovereignty" in the lawful Southern Territories, without title or integrity?

If the people of the South are not to know both sides of the case, they don't know whether they are cheated or not.

And, therefore, when they "admitted California into the Union, September, 1850, they brought along with them" a new vacant State of public crime by Statute *above* the penal code, and they now seek to do the same thing with Kansas.

There is a principal of national honor and justice, and national character involved in this joint acquired territorial question, the same in law as joint acquired property by individuals, and, therefore, it should be no disgrace to any President, member of Congress or press North, South or West, "to establish justice among the States," as directed in the main leading Article of the Constitution. The majority of the people of the United States North, South and West desire to be honest, *provided* they could see the legal merits of the case.

Why should the South be compelled by statute to acquire Territories and lands *exclusively* for the control—rich benefit and political power of the North, any more than the North should be compelled to do the same thing for the South?

It is impossible to conceive a more dishonest and tyranical principle of public crime by statute, than that of Mr. Webster, and endorsed by Mr. Everett and the northern majority of Congress—to wit: That the people and posterity of the Southern States shall be compelled by statute, to expend their blood, treasure, time, labor and taxes to the Government, to acquire new countries—lands and rich gold mines, *exclusively* for the people and posterity of the Northern States!!!

From the *black* chain of evidence, the fact is fully established that the northern majority of Congress cannot now admit Kansas into the Union, without "bringing along with them another new State" of public crime by statute *above* the penal code, as a duplicate of California.

I should think it behooved every Southern member of Congress, without distinction of party, to show a solid phalanx in defence of the Southern *title*;—for I never read in history of any people loseing the control of *title* of their country of vested rights, that did not lose their liberty in the near distance.

The foregoing quotations of northern principles and sentiments, on the vital subject to all parties of the joint acquired Territories and public lands, since March 1, 1784, to the Mexican Treaty of 1848, contain the whole *kidney*, in a nuttshell, of the trouble between the Northern and Southern States.

About two thirds of the people of the Northern States are under a fatal mistake, in consequence of having been *designedly* misled for years past, by the self-interested and industrious minority, who have been trying, at an outlay of millions of dollars, to make a *religious subject* of the joint acquired Territories and public lands, but there is no *genuine* religion about it. It is entirely a matter of landed property of vested rights in the soil of the country, which centers in money and law!! and *not religion.*

There is no denomination of religion throughout the jurisprudence of the world, that is a lawful tender for landed property of vested rights—no matter whether acquired on joint account between a certain number of States or individuals. The supreme law of the land, in all civilized countries, is the same in one case as in the other; and, if the mass of the intelligent people North, South and West, were allowed to understand the real legal merits of the case, in which their mutual liberty is deeply interested, it could never have been carried by a few designing and self-interested Northern leaders, presses and pulpits, to the present danger of the Republic and vested rights and liberty of the people and their posterity.

The majority of the people North, South and West, want the true legal lights on the merits of the case. This is the true cause of the trouble.

It is impossible that the majority of the people of the U. States have, intentionally, vibrated back into barbarism!!! [illegible]tional minority, until they have been deluded to overlook the precepts of morality, law, honor and the universal obligations of justice, peace, prosperity and good will to each other. And so long as such an unfortunate state of things continues to exist in the public mind North, South and West, it is utterly impossible to have a virtuous Government, no matter who may be elected President of these unfortunately *divided* States.

Such is the nature of the joint acquired Territories and public lands, that it is impossibe to rob one Southern party without the other. PRO-BONO PUBLICO.

THE TENNESSEEAN IN ST. LOUIS.—Recently a gentleman, whose appearance indicated that he was from the rural districts, stopped at Barnum's Hotel and registered as ——— ———, from Tennessee, and Bound for Kansas.

He was placed in a room by himself, which contained all the luxuries in the way of furniture incident to a first class hotel. The gentlemen connected with the hotel were polite and attentive, and at the hour in the country when the "chickens go to roost," he desired to turn in, and was conducted to his room, expressing at the same time his opinion that it was a "darned splendiferous tavern."

What his thoughts during the night were, of course we are unable to divine, but the next morning, long before the Shanghais—who are said to crow half an hour earlier, because their necks are so long they see the sun much earlier than the other chickens—our hero was at the counter at the office.

The watchman of the hotel was on duty at the time, and the following coloquy ensued.

Watchman.—Are you sick, sir, or do you want anything?

Stranger.—Wal, no, not sick, but a leetle dirty. I rode in the cars all day and slept all night; still if you've got any spring or puddle convenient, I'd like to take a splash.

Watchman.—It's a bath, then, sir, you desire?

Stranger.—Yes, sorter. I don't know how you folks do here, but in my country we wash every morning.—The fact is that I've swallowed so much dust that a sand bar has accumulated in my throat which will make my breakfast get aground, and require three straight whiskeys to spar it off. But whar's your wash house?

Watchman.—You will find conveniences of that kind in your room—water, wash-bowl, towels, &c.

Stranger.—No, thar's nothing of the sort; end ef you just give me your skillet I'd like to platter my face and hands. In East Tennessee we wash in a skillet, and them 'ere fancy fixins war a little too nice, with a mahogany stool and stone plate, that I rather sorter thought it would be a pity to spoil or dirty 'em.

We were credibly informed by a "break of day" young man who had just come in that the watchman took him back to his room, and instructed him in the mysteries of the toilet, which though wanting in a skillet, yet served the purpose of ablution.

A BID FOR THE CHICAGO NOMINATION.—Mr. John Bell in his speech to the serenaders in Philadelphia, said: "*I regard the majority of the Republican party as devoted to this Constitution and this Union.*"

THE COPPER MINES OF TENNESSEE.—Remarking upon the operations of several mining companies in Eastern Tennessee, one of which is reported to have produced copper to the value of $250,000 during the last seven months of 1859, the Nashville Union and American say:

This "copper district" lies in Polk county in the south-eastern part of the State, bordering upon the States of Georgia and North Carolina and in the heart of the Nation, and from the facts brought to light during the past few years, there appears to be no reason why these mines should not equal the Burra mines of Australia, which have afforded such immense yields.

MARINE DISASTER—VESSEL SUNK.—We leaan that the Schr. Emma Elizabeth, owned by Benjamin Ellis of this place, sprung a leak at sea a few days ago and went down in a very short time. The captain and crew took to the small boat, and, after being out three days without food or water, were picked up by the Schr. Elizabeth, bound from Baltimore to Newbern, which vessel arrived here last evening. Particalars hereafter.—*Newbern Progress, 16th.*

Fire at Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—A destructive fire occurred at Nebraska city, on Saturday afternoon, consuming nearly all the business portion of the city, consisting of 42 prominent business houses, including the postoffice, with considerable mail matter, and the government land office, with nearly all its papers. Muckell's Hotel was also destroyed. Loss $125,000, which was insured for $70,000, mostly in Hartford (Conn.) and St. Louis companies.

Whistling.

We have a supreme aversion to whistling. We would rather hear the setting of a saw or the rasping of a hurdy-gurdy. It is a positive nuisance, and far worse than the steam which makes night and day hideous with their shrieks. Despising the practice as we do, we owe a vote of thanks to the Philadelphia Bulletin, which denounces whistling as having attained the dignity of a national vice, and maintains that the hardened and unmerciful whistler is a character for whom justice demands a special ordinance. Ordinance, we say! Let him be blown from the cannon's mouth, as were the East Indian rebels; or let him be served as the cobbler did his shrewish wife, sew his mouth up. With our Philadelphia friend we can heartily sympatise; indeed, to improve Moore:

Our hearts, my love, were doomed to be
The genuine twins of sympathy,
They live with one sensation;
In joy or grief, but most in hate,
When we the whistler's lips berate
Which thrill with cursed vibration!

Do we not all know and feel that a whistler is either a coward or a fool; that he whistles to keep up his courage and prevent him from screaming out in affright, or else "whistles as he goes, for want of thought."—There is no dignity in the vocation. Imagine George Washington or Washington Irving whistling; why you can't stretch your imagination to such an unsupposable case. You have a very perfect idea that whistling is in place among brigands in Italy, the chiffoniers of Paris, or the dead rabbits of New York, but nowhere among Christian men. Thieves give low whistles as signals to their comrades, and rakes give similar warnings under their mistresses' windows, but in no possible way can it be considered as a gentlemenly occupation. The man that goes about the world with his mouth continually puckered up, as Lady Teazle says, "like the aperture of a poor's box;" making an organ pipe of his throat, pitched away up among the ledger-lines, and using his stomach as its bellows, "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." We have often wondered why some Barnum of our day did not get a band of whistlers up, each one to draw a single note, like the Swiss Bell Ringers, for, if people will indulge in the vice, let us try to make it profitable.

But there are wretches to be found crawling this earth, who dare to uphold whistling and say that it is a cheerful exercise, betokening a good heart, and they point you to the birds for precedent and example. Here we join issue with all such, for our experience is that of the Philadelphia Bulletin, which says it "has ever found the habitual whistler a selfish, defiant, desperate creature, who will brook no interruption, and will put a rush of blood to the head before he will be whistled down.—And the bird don't whistle all the while, and, besides, they are able to diversify their performances by melodious singing. They likewise have a large repertoire. Your human whistler is in most cases confined to a few airs. He is prone to stay by one strain, with which he pierces you through and through in the very wantonness of cruelty. Your frowns, your silent entreaties are lost upon the hardened paper. Conscience he is without; mercy is far from him. Books of etiquette do not reach his case. What is left but legal enactment?" We most respectfully request the police to abate the nuisance as far as possible. We are friendly to the swift execution of the most vigorous measures.—*Lou. Jour.*

REMINISCENCES OF THE MARRIAGE OF HENRY CLAY.—The delivery of the statue of Henry Clay, in New Orleans, and its proposed inauguration next Thursday, the 12th inst., is exciting a proper degree of interest both in and outside of that city. Kentucky is to be formally represented at the inaugural ceremonies. A representative has already been designated in the person of Mark Hardin, Esq., who was selected last week by a public meeting held at Shelbyville. How singularly appropriate this appointment is, will appear by the following paragraph from an exchange:

"An interesting incident occurred a few days ago at Louisville, Kentucky. It was the meeting of the only two persons now living who were present at the marriage of Henry Clay. The parties were Mark Hardin, of Shelbyville, a noble relict of the old time generation of Kentuckians, and the venerable Mrs. Price, the mother-in-law of Judge Thos. A. Marshall, of the Court of Appeals of that State. At the time of the marriage, Mr. Hardin was a clerk for Col. Hart, of Lexington, whose daughter Mr. Clay married, and Mrs. Price was one of the most admired belles of the State.

Col. Hart was a merchant, and a rich one for that early time, full of the whole-hearted hospitality which characterized the pioneers of the West, and proud of the brilliant promises of his new son-in-law. The wedding, therefore, was a sumptuous affair; invitations were sent to every family of respectability within the settled portions of the State, and the mansion of the bride's father was thronged with guests from the gayest youth to the gravest age. The visitors varied in costume as much as [illegible]. Honest tan-bark dyed homespun was there blushing beside the gaudy European fripperies of laced coats, ruffles and small swords.

The venerable couple I have named had not seen each other for a long period, until their late meeting. They recalled the incidents of the wedding, and revived memories of friends and companions among the large company there gathered, some of whom had died in riches and honors, others in disgrace or destitution—all were gone! Sixty years had swept all but themselves from their places among the living."

KNOWING TOO MUCH.—We find in one of the Memphis papers the following anecdote of a man who knew too much:

During the administration of President Jackson, there was a singular young gentleman employed in the public service at Washington. His name was G., he was from Tennessee, the son of a widow, a neighbor of the President, on which account the old hero had a kind feeling for him, and always got him out of his difficulties with some of the higher officials, to whom his singular interferences were distasteful.

Among other things, it is said of him that while he was employed in the General Post Office, on one occasion he had to copy a letter of Major H., a high officer, in answer to an application made by an old gentleman in Virginia or Pennsylvania for the establishment of a new post office. The writer of the letter often used classical language; in his letter he said the application could not be granted, in consequence of the applicant's "proximity" to another office. When the letter came into G's hands to copy, being a great stickler for plainness, he altered "proximity" to "nearness to." Major H. observed it, and asked G. why he altered his letter?—Why, replied G., because I don't think the man would understand what you mean by proximity. Well, said Major H., try him; put in the "proximity" again.

In a few days a letter was received from the applicant, in which he very indignantly said: "That his father had fought for liberty in the first, and he himself in the second war of Independence, and he would like to have the name of the scoundrel who brought the charge of proximity or any thing else wrong against him?"—"There," said G, "did I not say so?" G. carried his improvements so far, that Mr. Barry, the Postmaster General, said to him, "I do not want you here any longer, you know too much." Poor G. went out, but his old friend, the General, again got him another place.—This time G.'s ideas underwent a change. He was one day very busy writing, when a stranger calling in, asked him where the Patent Office was?

"I don't know, said G." "Can you tell me where the Treasury Department is?" said the stranger.—"No," said G. "Nor the President's house?" "No." The stranger finally asked him if he knew where the Capitol was?" "No," replied G. "Do you live in Washington sir?" said the stranger. "Yes, sir," said G. "Good Lord, and don't know where the Patent Office, Treasury, President's house and Capitol are?—"Stranger," said G., I was turned out of the Post Office for knowing too much. I don't mean to offend in that way again. I am paid for keeping this book. I believe I do know that much; but if you find me knowing any thing more you may take my head." "Good morning," said the stranger.

THE AILANTHUS TREE.—The annual war has already been commenced upon the ailanthus. A correspondent contends that the blossoms of the ailanthus produce malaria, and says that hundreds of our citizens are greatly annoyed and made ill at this season with the effluvium diffused by the flowers; and he hopes that Council will frame an ordinance requiring all such poisonous trees to be cut down. We have always regarded the outcry against this favorite shade tree as a species of prejudice. The odor of its flowers is not pleasant, it is true, and it may, in consequence, be objectionable as a tree, in close proximity to our residence; but there is no evidence that its exhalations are of a poisonous nature. It is unequalled as a fast growing and beautiful shade tree, and but for the odor of its flowers for a couple of weeks at most, in mid summer, would become here the universal favorite in its native clime, especially in airy locations.
—*Philadelphia Press.*

AN INCORRUPTIBLE EDITOR.—Mr. Bean, editorial proprietor of the Messenger, at Fremont, Ohio, is a model of incorruptibility. In 1858 he was Clerk of the House under Mr. Allen, and he testifies before the Covode Committee that he received $5,000 from Mr. Wendell, just before the passage of the English Bill. He further testifies that he tried to influence no votes with it, but simply put the money in his pocket, and declares that it did not even influence *his own opinion!* That man "knew Beans," but Wendell didn't.

Cowhiding Affair at St. Louis, Mo.

Morris Sarazam caused the arrest of Frau Catharanna Wamsgang, in St. Louis, on Thursday last, on a charge of wilfully and maliciously assaulting him, the said Morris, with force and arms, and more particularly with a small cow skin whip, inflicting divers and sundry wounds, contusions, bruises and excoriations, upon sundry parts of his, the aforesaid Morris' person, to wit, upon his head, neck, arms, breast, stomach, hips, legs, feet, etc. Frau Catharanna did not choose to employ a lawyer to defend her before the jury, considering herself amply able to defend herself under any, and all circumstances—so squaring herself opposite the plaintiff and his counsel, she acted at once the part of defendant and advocate. She conducted her cause in such a manner that it soon became evident that she was no stranger to courts and jurors. Her "summing up," was able and to the point. "Shentlemens of te Shury," said she, "I know I licks dat man mit von little sthick made of ledder, and vot for I licks him? pecause he be von little bugger, he makes himself in mine house on de side valk pefore mine toor, and he say you pe von great pig someding, I don't know vat, and he comes two or tree times and say so pefore and pehind mine leetle shildren, and I tells him to go avay, and den he stays dere more, and say Cot for tam, and odder tings, till I vas madder as te ped bug; den I gomes out of mine pack toor in te street and I lick him mit dis leetle voden sthick, shust as I vil do ein, swi, tri times more, if he makes himself in mine hous agin, and I licks te shuge or you shentlemen or any poddy if dey gomes dere any more to make nonsense in mine hous.

The jury after consultation assessed a fine of $1, which was paid by madam as she remarked, "vell dat is so sheeper as I dinks, mine Cott I vill lick te mean feller vonce more.

RISE OF RENTS IN NEW YORK—The New York Post has the fellowing remarks on rents and business tendencies in New York city: About two-thirds of the people, says the Post, whose household goods are exposed the first of May, on carts and wagons, to the drizzling rain which hides from us the blue sky generally supposed to belong to May, are impelled to this detestable dislocation of their worldly possessions by the rise in rents. Uptown landlords are afflicted with a sudden mania in favor of increased rentals, and those tenants who cannot or will not meet their views are ruthlessly dislodged. In the immediate vicinity of the Cooper Institute—a neighborhood which promises to become the business centre of the city—the rise is the most remarkable. The opening of the Bible House and Cooper Institute, and the proximity of the Astor and Mercantile libraries have had an influence in this upward movement, but this year there is a special cause. In a few weeks the new Tompkins Market, on Third avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, will be completed. The owners of stores in the vicinity anticipate a great increase of custom from those who may visit the market. Of course the dwelling part of these buildings, as well as the houses in St. Mark's place, Ninth street and the vicinity are also held at a much higher value.

On the other side of the city, west of Seventh avenue and north of Fourteenth street, rents are generally maintained, though we hear of but few instances where landlords have demanded an increase. On Murray Hill, however, landlords skip about like young lambs and clap their hands for joy, as rents have gone up decidedly in that fashionable quarter, the effect reaching as high as Fortieth street.

On the contrary, there is a decrease in down town rents, especially in stores. There is a decided up-town stampede among booksellers. The moving of the Appletons has caused quite a scattering among the numerous tenants of that edifice, some of whom have taken refuge in the Irving Buildings, in Broadway near Houston street, while others have found snug crevices in the Bible House. In the train of respectable folks follow other people whose respectability may be questioned. One of the really pleasantest and most accessible portions of the city, on the west side of Broadway, north of Canal street, extending as far west as Macdougal, and as far north as Washington Square, is gradually losing its desirableness as a place of abode, and the rents have consequently diminished. Bond street and vicinity, and the east side of town to the Second avenue is yet, however, firm in its loyalty to high rents. Indeed, the general tendency of rents for respectable dwelling places has been upwards, perhaps, on an average of eight or ten per cent. The rise has driven many families to boarding, and others to exile in New Jersey, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Astoria, Yorkville, and the other suburban towns.

POLYGAMY FORBIDDEN BY THE MORMON BIBLE.—In the course of the debate on the Anti-Polygamy Bill, in the House of Representatives, both the supporters and opponents of that measure seem to have been hopelessly befogged upon the simple question whether polygamic practices are enjoined or forbidden in the Mormon religious creed. Mr. Hooper the delegate from Utah declares that "Polygamy is a part of the Mormon faith." Mr. Pryor, who had "examined the disgusting farrago called the Mormon Bible," averred that he could find no word recognizing this tenet of belief. Neither of these gentlemen was right. The member from Virginia did not read his copy of Jo Smith's Bible with care; nor was the delegate from Utah quite honest. Mr. Pryor was correct in asserting that the Mormon canon does not recognize polygamy, but he omitted the perusal of one chapter, which positively *forbids* it, and thus oversets Mr. Hooper's declaration in the most summary manner.

In the "Book of Jacob," authorized edition of the "Book of Mormon," the following passage occurs: "Behold, the Lamanites, your brethren, whom ye hate, because of their filthiness and the cursings which hath come upon their skins, are more righteous than you; for they have not forgotten the commandment of the Lord, which was given unto our fathers, that they should have save it were *one wife, and concubines they should have none.* And now this commandment they observe to keep; wherefore, because of this observance in keeping this commandment, the Lord God will not destroy them, but will be merciful to them, and one day they shall become a blessed people." Considering that the "Book of Mormon" is accepted by the Latter Day Saints as their sacred record, this is tolerably clear testimony against polygamy. It may very properly be commended to the notice of the honorable gentleman from Utah, whose acquaintance with the theological literature of his co-religionists is evidently limited.—*N. Y. Times.*

A NEGRO MARRIAGE.—We clip the following from a late number of the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

The following marriage ceremony I recently obtained from one of my negroes, and if you think it will interest any of your readers, you may publish it:

"Here is a couple who have walked over to-night, wishing to be joined in, and through love and wishing all dem dat have anyting twixen dem come foward and speak now, if not, let dem hold dar peace now and forever more. I wants every ear to hear and every heart to enjoy.

"Mr. Jim Thompson, whomsoever stands fastly by your left side, you take her for your dearly beloved wife, to wait on her through sickness and through health, safe and be safe, holy and be holy, loving and be loving? Do you love her mother? Do you love her father? Do you love her brothers? Do you love her sisters? Do you love her master? Do you love her mistress? But do you love God the best?"

Answer—"I do."

"Miss Mary Thompson, whomsoever stands fastly by your right side, do you take to be your dear beloved husband, to wait on him through health and through conflutien safe, holy and be holy? Do you love his mother? Do you love his father? Do you love his brothers? Do you love his sisters? Do you love God the best?"

Answer—"I will."

"I shall pronounce Mr. Jim to hold Miss Mary fast by the right hand, and I shall pronounce you both to be man and wife. We shall hope and trust that you may live right, that you may die right, now and forever more. Now, Mr. Jim, slew your bride. Let us sing a hymn:

"Plunged in a gulf of dark despair,
Ye wretched sinners are," &c.

ENLIGHTENING THE PEOPLE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, writes under date of the 23d ult:

A brief visit to the Executive Committee Rooms of the Democrats and Republicans this evening, well repaid the time and trouble of the excursion. Besides portraying the extreme interest felt in the proceedings at Charleston, we had an opportunity of viewing the "mill" which grinds out opinions for men all over the country. Several thousand speeches, of different stamps, from that of Lovejoy and Van Wyck, down the Republican scale, to that of Hickman and Senator Pugh, were piled on a long table in the Republican rooms.—Around these tables were seated four or five Senators, and at least a dozen members of the House, working like beavers, franking documents. There must be several millions go through the Post office from these two speech-depots. Of course, this is done to "disseminate knowledge among the poor people in the country." The Democrats are even worse than the Republicans in this respect. The Department has recently notified members of Congress that documents cannot pass unless the frank upon them is genuine, and the practice which has heretofore prevailed of deputizing that business is broken up.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 17th, 1860.

Senate yesterday—Mr. Davis' territorial resolutions were debated. The House amended the postal deficiency bill by the restoration of the steamer Isabel to the Mail service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18th, 1860.

SENATE.—In the Senate yesterday, Senators Davis and Douglas continued the debate on Territorial affairs.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Postal Defficiency Bill.

The interview between the Japanese Envoys and the President was an imposing affair. A superb pageant escorted them to the Executive Mansion.

THE BLACK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, May 17th, 1860.

George Ashmun, of Mass., has been elected permanent President. Seward meets with much opposition. No ballot yet, but Bates is the most prominent candidate.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, May 18th, 1860.

A platform has been reported and adopted. Among its provisions, are a condemnation of restrictions to naturalization and a denunciation of squatter sovereignty. It favors a Homestead Law, a Protective Tariff, a Pacific Railroad and Internal Improvements by the General Government.

Seward and Lincoln are the most prominent candidates.

RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1860.

The Japanese Envoys had an interview with Secretary Cass yesterday, when they were welcomed to the country in the most cordial manner. They expressed themselves delighted with the country and their reception. They will pay the President a grand visit of State at noon to-day. All the military and naval staff, including Maj. Gen. Scott, together with a large body of troops, Senators, Congressmen, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c., will be present. The whole will be a grand affair.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, May 17th, 1860.

The Steamship Niagra brings telegrams from Liverpool to the 6th inst.

The reform bill had passed to its second reading.

Lord Russell said that the American Government had rejected the proposition made by England for the settlement of the San Juan difficulty. Also, that an ultimatum had been sent to Washington.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 2d, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales for the week 73,500 bales, Middling Orleans 6⅝d; Middling Uplands 6⅛d. Holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales. Stock on hand 1,016,000 bales, of which 886,000 are American.

Flour dull, and previous quotations barely maintained. Wheat declined 1d a 2d since Tuesday.

Corn dull, prices easier, but quotations unchanged.

Rosin dull at 4s 1d to 4s 2d.

Spirits Turpentine dull ot 35s.

Consols closed at 95 1-4 a 95 3-8.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Columbus County.

Agreeably to appointment at a previous Democratic Convention, a very large meeting of the Democracy of Columbus assembled at Whiteville, on Monday, 14th inst., and was organized by calling Richard Wooten, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing S. R. Chinnais and A. J. Butner Secretaries.

On request of the chairman, J. W. Ellis, Esq., explained the object of the meeting to be, the nomination of a candidate to represent the Democratic party in the House of Commons in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.—Whereupon, on motion of F. George, Esq., three delegates from each Captain's District were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, and to propose a candidate—viz:

Fair Bluff District—D. F. Williamson, J. G. Powell, N. L. Williamson.
Tatum's—D. N. Brown, Isham Williamson, M. Powell.
Whiteville—R. Wooten, F. George, A. J. Butner.
[illegible]—Jno. Meares, Isaac Wright, J. H. Stanly.
Bug Hill—Wm. J. Stanly, Wm. K. Gore, W. E. Gore.
Bogue—J. W. Rouse, J. C. Pierce, B. F. Pierce.
Cypress Creek—J. G. P. Formyduval, M. G. Sasser, A. B. Hill.

On motion of F. George, Esq., the places of the Chairman and Secretaries were temporarily vacated by them, to join the committee on which they were appointed, and Mr. Wm. Frink called to the chair, J. C. Powell acting as Secretary.

Also, Messrs. D. F. Williamson, N. L. Williamson and John Meares were excused from acting on the committee, and O. H. Powell, Jno. C. Croom and Jos. H. Mills substituted.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. J. W. Ellis was called upon to address the convention and responded by a speech full of able and eloquent exposition of Democratic principles and policy. The committee upon their return, reported the subjoined resolutions, and pursuant to their instructions, suggested the name of a candidate, viz:

WHEREAS, We the Democratic delegates for the County of Columbus have met in accordance with the resolutions of a previous Convention, held at April Court, for the purpose of recommending a suitable candidate to represent us in the House of Commons in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we recommend N. L. Williamson, Esq., as the Democratic candidate to represent us in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the *ad valorem* system of taxation, as advocated in the platform of the opposition; and we pledge to our candidate our hearty support in defending the time-honored principles of the democratic party, and especially in opposing *ad valorem*.

The report and recommendation of the committee were then put to the meeting, and carried with but one dissenting voice.

N. L. Williamson having been notified by a committee of his nomination, accepted the same in a brief and appropriate address.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Carolinian, and no further business appearing, the meeting adjourned. R. WOOTEN, Chm'n.

S. R. CHINNIS, } Secretaries.
A. J. BUTNER,

For the Journal.

Democratic Senatorial District Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic party of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus counties, a Convention of delegates from said counties assembled in Whiteville on the 15th of May, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next Legislature of North Carolina. On motion, the Convention was organized by calling Wm. T. Frink, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing M. W. Pridgen and James C. Powell to act as Secretaries.

On motion of John D. Taylor, Esq., the roll of delegates was called, when the following gentlemen appeared and enrolled their names: John A. McDowell, John H. Clarke and M. W. Pridgen, of Bladen; Richard Wooten, Wm. K. Gore, Jno. G. Powell, N. L. Williamson, F. George, W. W. Wayne, and J. W. Rouse, of Columbus; John D. Taylor, of Brunswick.

On motion, all Democrats present were invited take seats and to act as members of the Convention. On motion of John W. Ellis, Esq., the delegates from said counties were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and prepare business for the action of the meeting. The committee retired, and after a short deliberation, reported the following resolutions—viz:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, believing in the well-tried principles of the Democracy, and that the safety of the country and *independence* of the *people* depends on a strict adherence to the same. Therefore, be it *resolved*—

I. That we continue to have an abiding faith in the principles of Democracy as taught by Jefferson, explained by Madison, carried out by Jackson and other Democratic Administrations of the Government up to the present time.

II. That we unhesitatingly approve of the prudent, able and statesman-like Administration of James Buchanan, our present able and efficient Chief Magistrate.

III. That we heartily approve of the course pursued by the Hon. John W. Ellis, our present Governor, and that we pledge him a united and unwavering support in the coming election.

IV. That we regard the political doctrines advanced by the present Opposition party as extremely dangerous to the institutions, the freedom and independence of our country.

V. That we look upon the proposition to alter our State Constitution by an open Convention, as a dangerous movement, well calculated to impose heavy burdens on the people in the way of taxes heretofore unknown.

VI. That we are well pleased with the upright, patriotic and manly course of our Senator in the last Legislature, THOMAS D. MCDOWELL, Esq., and that we take great pleasure in again recommending him as our standard-bearer in the coming election.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted, and Mr. McDowell unanimously declared to be the nominee of this Convention.

On motion, the Chairman then appointed a Committee of five to inform Mr. McDowell of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same, viz: John D. Taylor, John A. McDowell, John H. Clark, F. George and Richard Wooten.

There was an Executive Committee then appointed for this Senatorial District, for the next two years, viz: John A. McDowell, John H. Clark, Richard Wooten, F. George, John D. Taylor and Owen Holmes.

On motion of F. George, Esq., the proceedings of this Convention were directed to be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Carolinian, with the request that the same be published.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

WM. T. FRINK, Chairman.

M. W. PRIDGEN, } Secretaries.
J. C. POWELL,

The Lamp at Sea.

BY LONGFELLOW.

The night was made for cooling shade,
For silence and for sleep;
And when I was a child I laid
My hands upon my breast and prayed,
And sank to slumbers deep.
Childlike as then, I lie to-night
And watch my lonely cabin light.

Each movement of the swaying lamp
Shows how the vessel reels;
And o'er her deck the billows tramp
And all her timbers strain and cramp,
With every shock she feels;
It starts and shudders while it burns,
And in its hinged socket turns.

Now swinging slow, and slanting low,
It almost level lies,
And yet I know, while to and fro
I watch the seeming pendule go.
With restless fall and rise,
The steady shaft is still upright,
Poising its little globe of light.

O, hand of God! O, lamp of peace?
O, promise of my soul?
Though weak and tossed, and ill at ease,
Amid the roar of smiling seas—
The ships convulsive roll—
I own, with love and tender awe,
You perfect type of faith and law!

A heavenly trust my spirit calms?
My soul is filled with light!
The ocean sings his solemn psalms;
The wild winds chant, I cross my palms;
Happy as if to-night,
Under the cottage roof again,
I heard the soothing summing rain.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Mr. Pool and his Platform.

Fertile as the Opposition leaders of this State are in tricks and devices to deceive and mislead the people, we can remember no campaign in which they have resorted to more tricks, to more subterfuges, to more evasion and double-dealing than they have in this. In this respect they are well represented by John Pool, their candidate for Governor. He has brought all the niceties all the technical unfairness of the special pleading which he has learned at the bar to bear upon this contest. In one locality he declares that the *ad valorem* which he proposes will not increase the tax on slaves, while in another locality his organs declare that the negro is specially aimed at, and that *ad valorem* will increase the tax on slaves. In one locality he declares that the principle that every citizen must contribute to support the government in proportion to the amount of his estate must be carried out to the letter, thus producing the impression that he would tax *every thing;* while in another locality—and in this he is sustained by a portion of his organs—he affirms that his platform favors certain exemption from taxation, and that the word "discrimination" in his platform means exemption. In the East he is for taxing *all* property, so as to reconcile the slaveholder to his view of *ad valorem;* while in the West, to judge him by the newspapers that speak for him, he would add slaves only to the list of taxable property. Knowing that internal improvements are popular in portions of the State, and especially in the West, he boasts of the works of internal improvement for which he has voted; but when the matter is investigated it turns out that he has voted only for empty charters!

The truth is Mr. Pool meets no question fairly or squarely. The characteristics of his stump efforts are evasion, artful dodging, special pleading and equivocation. What confidence can the people place in such a man? What must they think of a cause which can be sustained only in this way? The first requisite of popularity is honesty. Honesty is evidenced by directness and candor of action and speech. The people can perceive almost intuitively when a public man is disposed to act fairly and honestly. If they *suspect* him even he might as well "hang up his fiddle." They will have no music from one who plays different tunes on the same string.

The resolution of the Know Nothing Convention on the subject of *ad valorem* plainly declares that "EVERY SPECIES OF PROPERTY" should be "taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." Now, what does that mean? Clearly that "*every species*" or *all* property shall be taxed—That is the broad proposition. There is nothing said about specific taxes, or about one per cent. for example on one article and a half per cent. on another. *All the property in the State is to be lumped and then taxed at the same rate.* The race horse is to be taxed—the plow horse is to be taxed, but the former is to be taxed no higher than the latter. The billiard table is to be taxed—the threshing machine is to be taxed, but the former is to be taxed no higher than the latter. If there be force in words, or sense in the construction of language, and if the English tongue means what it says, then that is Mr. Pool's position.

But, says Mr. Pool, "I would discriminate." Very well—let us see what that means. Discrimination implies taxation. How can Mr. Pool discriminate between articles unless he taxes them? How can he exempt by discriminating? The idea is absurd. Discrimination "in favor of native products" and "industrial pursuits" means what? Why it means that foreign products shall be taxed higher than native products, and that, all "pursuits" or occupations being taxed, the burden of taxation shall not be as heavy on certain pursuits as on others. That is the correct construction of the language, and that is what was meant when it was first used. The construction since given to it by Mr. Pool and his friends is an afterthought, and is not authorized by truth or common sense.

But, says Mr. Pool, "I would exempt certain articles from taxation." That will not do, Mr. Pool. You accepted the nomination *on* the platform, and, as an honest man, you must adhere to the platform. If it sinks with you, you must still stand upon it. *That platform declares that you shall exempt nothing.* That is what it says, and that is what was meant when it was adopted—and we will prove it. How? Simply by the fact which appears as a portion of the proceedings of the Convention, that Mr. Turner moved to exempt certain articles, and *the Convention deliberately refused* to do so.

The South Betrayed!—Her Rights Infringed and that by Her Own Sons!!

The Opposition, under the name of the Constitutional Union party, have adopted the Constitution of the United States as their platform. Now, we want to know what and how they interpret that platform. To do this we would be at a loss, except for the fact that one of their prominent candidates, who stood on an equality with Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina in the votes for a nomination, Mr. G. receiving 22, and this gentleman receiving 22,—that man is JUSTICE McLEAN, of Ohio. Mr. McLean was a prominent candidate, receiving 22 votes, and of course his opinion of their platform must be entitled to some weight.

And now for the Opposition platform—the Constitution as interpreted by one of their leaders when ruling against the Court in Dred Scott.

"*But we know as a historical fact, that James Madison, that great and good man, a leading member in the Federal Convention, was solicitous to guard the language of that instrument so as not to convey the idea that there could be property in man.*" * * * * * * * *

* * "*All slavery has its origin in power, and is against right.*"

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"*If Congress should deem slaves or free colored persons injurious to the population of a free Territory, as conducing to lessen the value of the public interest, they have the power to prohibit them from becoming settlers in it.*"

* * * * * * * *

"By virtue of what law is it, that a master may take his slave into free territory, and exact from him the duties of a slave? The law of the Territory does not sanction it. *No authority can be claimed under the Constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress.*"

* * * * * * * *

"It is said the Territories are common property of the States, and that every man has a right to go there with his property. This is not controverted. But the court say a slave is not property beyond the operation of the local law which makes him such. *Never was a truth more authoritively and justly uttered by man.*"

* * * * * * * *

"In this case, a majority of the court have said that a slave may be taken by his master into a Territory of the United States, the same as a horse, or any other kind of property. It is true, this was said by the court, *as also many other things, which are of no authority*"

The above is the Opposition, or National Platform adopted by the National Union Convention at Baltimore. And upon which they have placed John Bell and Ed. Everitt. Was ever deception more patent or treason more apparent? And you will find the Southern Opposition suporting this ticket!!! May God protect the South, for her own sons have stabbed her to the heart.

Give us the Philadelphia platform of the Black Republican party a thousand fold, with Seward for President and Wendel Phillips or Lloyd Garrison for Vice-President, before you give us such a ticket for the support of *honest* honorable Southerners.—*Fay. Carolinian.*

THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—By the Quarterly Statement of the Cashier, dated April 21st, published in the Standard, we see that $2,209,698 33 of the capital stock has been already paid in, leaving but $290,301 67 unpaid. This shows that about $335,000 has been paid in advance. The profit of six months operations is $94,560 72, more than 4¼ per cent. on the capital paid in. No dividend can be declared till the whole capital is paid up. The notes in circulation amount to $764,995. Deposites $660,608 66. Notes discounted, $2,518,875 42. Bills of Exchange $1,133,915 55. Specie $695,209 83. Funds in New York and other cities, $208,018 18.